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		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.59
Yauwatt	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	6.08
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.20
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.33
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.27	9.59	11.14	12.44	2.00	5.20	6.44
Fanning	Dep.	7.39	10.09	11.24	12.54	2.12	5.32	6.56
Shungshui	Dep.	7.54	10.24	11.39	13.09	2.27	5.47	7.11
Shumchun	Dep.	7.59	10.29	11.44	13.14	2.32	5.52	7.16

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	Dep.	7.59	10.29	11.44	13.14	2.32	5.52	7.16
Shungshui	Dep.	7.54	10.24	11.39	13.09	2.27	5.47	7.11
Fanning	Dep.	7.39	10.09	11.24	12.54	2.12	5.32	6.56
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.27	9.59	11.14	12.44	2.00	5.20	6.44
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.33
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.20
Yauwatt	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	6.08
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.59

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29
Yauwatt	Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	—	—	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	—	—	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.04
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.27	—	—	11.14	12.44	3.00	6.08
Fanning	Dep.	7.39	—	—	11.24	12.54	3.12	6.20
Shungshui	Dep.	7.54	9.12	10.27	12.57	3.15	6.24	7.09
Shumchun	Dep.	7.59	9.18	10.33	13.03	3.21	6.30	7.14

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	Dep.	8.13	10.38	11.40	13.00	4.17	5.47	6.09
Shungshui	Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	13.07	4.24	5.54	6.16
Fanning	Dep.	8.28	10.49	11.51	13.11	4.28	5.58	6.20
Taipei Market	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.03	13.21	4.38	6.08	6.30
Taipei	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	13.25	4.42	6.12	6.34
Shatin	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	13.38	4.56	6.26	6.48
Yauwatt	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	13.50	5.07	6.37	6.59
Kowloon	Dep.	9.11	11.27	12.41	13.58	5.15	6.45	7.07

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A DOUBTING THOMAS.

THE LAYMAN'S DIFFICULTIES AND THE CATHEDRAL.

[BY A MAN IN THE PULPIT.]

On Sunday morning there was delivered in St. John's Cathedral a discourse about faith and other virtues. It was a manly effort, given with sincerity by a preacher who at once gained the attention of the congregation. He was obviously sincere. He spoke straight at those listening, looking them directly in the face except on two occasions when he read out his text about doubting Thomas. He relied upon no other quotations; he used just plain straightforward language that anyone could understand. He was talking neither above the heads of the congregation nor below the intelligence of the most pedantic. It was a simple and honest attempt to persuade people that it is better to be decent than to be the reverse. It did not, however, in any way explain away the difficulties which create doubts in the minds of many a Thomas of to-day.

THE COMPARISONS.

Anyone who accepts an *ex cathedra* statement without making intelligent enquires into the matter is in these times considered either a fool or a lary person. The search-light of publicity now shines brightly upon the words uttered by the leaders of thought in any community. If Jones says that the earth is flat—there are some people who continue to say that the earth is flat—we do not at once accept that statement as accurate. We ask Jones for the evidence. We remember that Robinson and Macdonald and others of our acquaintance have stated that the earth is round. In the end we have to decide for ourselves whether the earth is flat or round. It may not matter very much whether our decision is right or wrong, always provided that the decision is an honest one. The contemptible thing would be to believe that the earth is round and to tell Jones that we agree with him when he says that the earth is flat.

The preacher in St. John's Cathedral explained to us how Thomas refused to believe that Christ had been seen after the great tragedy of His death. He inferred that Thomas should have believed what he was told and that he should not have stated that he wanted tangible evidence. It is possible that a less honest man than Thomas would have doubted but would have told his fellows that he did believe. Surely, we may admire Thomas for his splendid honesty.

Then the preacher went on to compare those people of to-day, who have doubts about some of the beliefs of the Church, with doubting Thomas, yet he did nothing whatever to clear up those honest doubts. Thomas did finally have evidence which satisfied him. Some of us who struggle hard to form honest opinions about religious matters are not given the evidence that convinces us that this or that Church is always right about the beliefs which it asks us to accept.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

The preacher had seen service in the Great War. In every way he seemed to be one to merit our respect. Yet he was, in a sense, disappointing. He removed none of our doubts. He asked us to believe in justice, courage, bravery, and many other virtues which, even if they are not practised, are almost universally accepted as worthy of belief. No one would take the trouble to go to the Cathedral if he did not believe in such virtues in the abstract, although he may find it hard to practise them. The preacher said practically nothing about Christian dogma. His appeal would have been as acceptable to an intellectual agnostic as to any Christian in the congregation, except for his reference to Thomas.

What worries some of us who wish to see these virtues become more universally practised is the attitude of the Christian Churches. Let us take, for example, the Athanasian creed. That is incorporated in the Book of Common Prayer. To many people the greater part of it is unintelligible. How can they believe something the meaning of which they cannot understand?

There is a portion that is intelligible and that seems, to some of us, dreadful. It is that part which suggests that unless we believe what is unintelligible to us we shall be eternally damned. We refuse to believe that even the greatest sinner on record is eternally damned.

It may be that the preacher who failed to mention this difficulty on Sunday morning will explain that the Church of England does not demand acceptance of the Athanasian creed to-day. "To-day," That is another difficulty. Is it wrong, then, to refuse to believe to-day what countless pious people believed in the past? If it is not wrong, then why do we not believe to-day? It is because, at some time, there was a doubting Thomas.

THE LACK OF CHARITY.

These few lines are written in all sincerity and with no desire to add to the admitted difficulties of the clergy to-day. We must be grateful to them, not only for the example of many lives of great self-denial, but for their efforts to hold aloft the lamps of virtue. We are simply bewildered by the attitude—the official attitude—of the Church on this subject of what we may and what we may not believe.

Some of us believe that Mr. Hickson has given definite evidence to support his statements about spiritual healing. What does the Church say about it?

Some years ago a rather courageous local person preached some sermons that gave a modern, but unorthodox, view about something in the Old Testament—one of those records of the apple and Eve, or perhaps it was Jonah and the whale. Unfortunately for him it got into the newspapers. Then began a great heresy hunt. He had a rough time. The sad part of the whole business was not the doubting Thomas, parson, but the lack of charity displayed by members of a great society of the Church.

Let us think of the controversies of the past and the lack of charity displayed by the divines. Technical terms such as grace, election, sanctification, predestination, still crop up in books of theology, like fossils which show what strange monsters once cumbered the earth. Calvin was once a doubting Thomas. To make room for the new edifice which he founded on his own ideas he demolished that built up for the Pope. We now doubt Calvin's edifice.

"Let us be logical. If we must not doubt how then shall we believe? There is only one way. Learn from those who did believe. How did they do it? Pascal, a believer, tells us,—By taking holy water, by causing masses to be said, and so forth.

Pascal, the pious believer, used a daring phrase which has been translated as follows:—"That will make you believe, and will stupefy you."

As a mathematician Pascal saw that man comes out of infinity and returns to (perhaps) another infinity. The genius of his day—"history" of mankind still meant only 6,000 years to him. Some doubted that 6,000 years and we find "history" much more wonderful because of those doubts.

Do the Protestant clergy say "Beasts or be a brute beast"? If so, one's easiest refuge is holy water and masses. We refuse to be drugged and we refuse to be brute beasts.

What do we ask of the preacher? The cure of our doubts but not by the method of paralysing our reason. What do we ask of the medical men? The cure of our bodies and the elimination of drugs. We feel that there is a natural bodily health which, if we possess it, makes the use of drugs an evil. There is a glowing spiritual health that we long for, but cannot purchase by a hang-dog look. Life is joyous if it is worth living. This is the cry of the man in the pew. Give us a system that shall be throughout reasonable and founded upon fact, that shall be pure, elevating, and a standing rebuke to all the meaner tendencies of our life, but that shall not make us morbid, super-sensitive and prone to impracticable duties of the Churches who will help us? Where is the preacher who will help us? We have had plain words from Father Schmidt about a burning social problem. We have had honest opinions from Mr. Kirk Machonachie about topical events. The clergy of the Cathedral do so obviously try to rouse us from the apathy that blunts our higher feelings. Yet they sometimes puzzle us. Is it really wrong to be a doubting Thomas? Why? We read of doubters in the biographies of the great. To doubt is, at least, to think. This is a challenge to the Bishop and to Mr. Macdonachie to tell us bluntly whether it is wicked to have honest doubts.

A TELEPHONE JUBILEE.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

MR. GRAHAM BELL'S INVENTION.

History, says *The Times*, is notorious for repeating itself with additions, and often is well inspired in the choice of opportunity. The jubilee of the telephone was obviously the right time for that remarkable test which has just been described in *The Times*. Human voices were carried to and fro across the Atlantic, between London and New York, within a few days of the 50th anniversary of the moment when the first spoken sentence was transmitted over the telephone wire.

That first spoken sentence, which is celebrated to-day, was in its way eloquent of much endeavour and experiment. The history of the telephone begins vaguely in the 17th century. In 1576 it takes on outlines, which are, nevertheless, rather confused. It is the old story of human inventions. Several men had been labouring to give shape to a bright idea. There is no reason to suppose that any of them borrowed unduly from the others, but, the race being won, it was followed by protests as a matter of course.

Philip Reis, a German electrician, produced in 1861 an apparatus which transmitted sounds. This was exhibited to the Physical Society of Frankfurt, and gave hints, it is believed, to Elisha Gray, of Chicago, even as Reis had been set thinking by the discoveries of former investigators. Gray applied for a patent to the American Patent Office, on February 14th, 1876. He was too late. An hour or two before, Alexander Graham Bell had made a similar application to safeguard his own invention. To Bell and his independent experiments the modern telephone must be attributed.

He was a Scotman, a native of Edinburgh, who, with the encouragement of his father, had devoted much time to the study of acoustics. Father and son in 1870 had left this country for Canada, where, near Brantford, Ontario, the son had made his early experiments in the mystery of the telephone. In 1873, however, he had gone to live in Boston, and had begun to apply himself to the problem of deaf mutes and defective speech, while he by no means forgot the other problem in which he was interested.

A SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION.

The collision between Gray and Bell resulted in a lawsuit, and then, as Gray did not develop his apparatus, the way was left open for Bell, who laboured to perfect his instrument. The luck of an accident in the mechanism upon which he was working had served him well; his apparatus justified the faith he had placed in it; and by March, 1876, he had laid the foundation of a scientific and social revolution.

But he had not yet succeeded in gaining either the public ear or the public eye. When his invention was shown at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia it received no attention from the judges. Bell's luck, however, was not exhausted. One day, as he stood more or less patiently by his exhibit, Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, was conducted round the exhibition. Dom Pedro had known Bell as a teacher of the deaf, and stayed to speak with him. Being asked to try the apparatus, he was moved by his astonishment to exclaim, "My God, it speaks!"

A better judge than Dom Pedro was at hand. His name was William Thomson, which he afterwards changed for Lord Kelvin. He, too, tried the telephone, and gave his opinion that it was the greatest thing he had seen in America.

In the early part of 1877 the telephone was set up between Boston and Salem. These places are 13 miles apart. Over that distance words and music were distinctly carried, and (if such things can be measured) caused far greater surprise than the feat across the Atlantic last Sunday. Later in the year Sir William Preece brought the telephone to England, and was soon followed by Bell with a complete set of perfected apparatus. Bell and Preece showed the invention to the British Association at Plymouth. The men of science appear to have been more deeply impressed than the British Government. A suggestion was made that the Government might like to see the telephone with a view to its adoption by the Post Office. Expert opinion was against the proposal. The possible uses of the telephone, it was considered, were very limited.

THE QUEEN'S INTEREST.

Queen Victoria now intervenes in the story. Bell's luck was still holding. The Queen wished to judge the invention for herself, and accordingly, on January 14th, 1878, Bell gave a demonstration at Osborne. Communication was established with Osborne Cottage, the residence of Sir Thomas Biddulph, to whom the Queen talked songs and recitations also were transmitted. A set specially made for the Queen was afterwards presented to her. In another week the capacities of the telephone were more widely exhibited, a debate in the House of Commons being reported in the *Daily News* by telephone.

Edinburgh University bestowed the honorary degree of LL.D. on Graham Bell in 1904, and in 1920 he was presented with the freedom of his native city.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers keeps in its building on the Victoria Embankment, among much else that has to do with the history of telephony, a reproduction of Bell's original instrument, and the telephone made on H.M.S. *Thunderer* and installed at Marlborough House for the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Alexandra) in 1878. The latter, which connected the sitting-room and the school-room at Marlborough House, was presented to the Institution by Queen Alexandra in 1915.

The first telephone company in England was registered on June 14th, 1878, with a capital of £100,000. Its activities in the earlier days were confined to the sale of appliances and the fitting of private lines, but in August, 1879, it opened an exchange at 30 Coleman-street, E.C., with seven or eight subscribers. Before the end of the year two more exchanges were added, one at Terdenhall House and the other at Westminster.

Companies then began to spring up all over the country, leading to confusion and many lawsuits. Gradually the war-ming units were absorbed by the National Telephone Company, which in its turn was taken over in 1912 by the General Post Office. Since the war there have been large telephone developments throughout the civilized world. The number of telephones in the year of Bell's jubilee is estimated at some 27 millions, of which nearly 17 millions are in the United States and less than 1,400,000 in the British Post Office system. A rough calculation is that 14 Americans in every 100 are equipped with the telephone, and two Englishmen in every 100.

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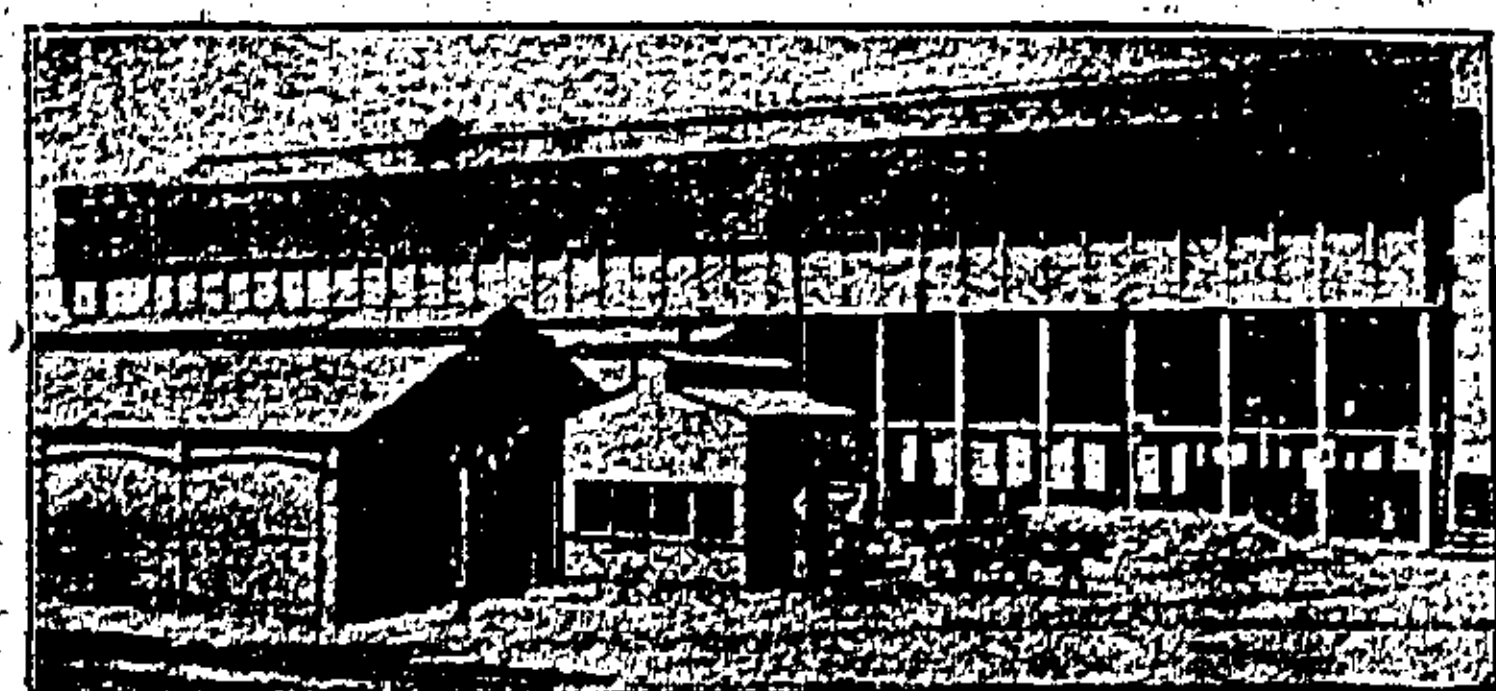
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COAL BUNKER AT AN ARSENAL, ENGLAND.

The British Government used Robertson's Asbestos Protected Metal on this structure because of its ability to withstand the corrosive action of salt air, coal dust, and humidity.

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ARMS HAUL. DUMPED INTO THE HARBOUR. LOCAL LABOUR CORPS DETECTIVES' CAPTURE.

Detectives employed by the local Chinese Labour Maintenance Corps made a seizure of 6 Mauser pistols, 15 magazines and over a thousand rounds of ammunition on board a sampan in the harbour yesterday.

Two cargo coolies, who are now under arrest and will be charged with possession of arms, made a seemingly ingenious effort to avoid suspicion by throwing the arms overboard, but were seen in the act.

The detectives were acting on information received, and at 3 p.m. they approached the sampan which was in the harbour off the Western Market. As soon as the occupants of the sampan noticed their approach, they hurriedly threw a loaded sack over board. For nearly six hours efforts were made to locate the sack, and after a deal of dredging, it was recovered. It contained the arms above mentioned. The revolvers were new, and had never been used.

The two men on board were arrested. The remaining occupants of the sampan, two women, were not taken into custody, but a detective remained on board.

The arrested men were of the coolie class, both describing themselves as cargo coolies. One stated that he was living on a fishing boat, and the other that he was employed on a cargo boat owned by Jardine's.

AMERICA'S MERCHANT MARINE. MR. HOOVER'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has outlined a plan for a new system to control America's merchant marine. He is convinced that the private operation of ships is the only solution of the problem, but meantime the Government must help to provide an administration to nurse new routes and reduce losses on old routes, which the Government must operate pending the growth of the trade, and also to provide methods of facilitating the final disposal of the lines to private enterprise.

He advocates the establishment of a new Shipping Board, the members of which shall be selected from various States, representing trade, industry, farming, and shipping, and urges that this advisory board, with its charge of the merchant marine, should be responsible directly to the President of the United States. Much of the inefficiency and a great deal of the extravagance in the past is attributed to conflicts between members of the old Shipping Board, and their perpetual disputes with the National Executive.

CONVERTS MADE BY WHISTLE.

DAIRYMAID EVANGELIST TO PREACH IN LONDON.

In the white uniform of a servant girl, relic of her days of poverty, an ex-dairymaid evangelist, who has converted 100,000 people in America, who baptises 3,000 people a year, and who controls 50 churches by wireless, preached at the Surrey Tabernacle, London, last month. She told, in her Savoy Hotel suite, the romance of her life (writes an *Evening Standard* representative). As Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, widow of a China missionary, she has all the freshness of a City typist and none of the austerity of the preacher.

A TEMPLE IN LOS ANGELES.

"It is only four years since I founded the Four Square Gospel Church at Los Angeles, and started preaching in a tent," she said. "As soon as people began to rally to my call, I put together my private savings of years, and the offerings that I had begged at all my meetings, and built the Angelus Temple. All the 11,000 members are pledged not to dance or read novels or attend theatres or cinemas. They prefer to spend their time at church meetings, seeing tableaux, or listening to our bands. Where the Salvation Army tries to help the bottom class, we are out to bring spiritual consolation to the middle-class. When I preach at the Surrey Tabernacle I shall give an orthodox address of the old-fashioned sort. I shall not attempt any picturesque American demonstrations on the conservative English congregation."

"THE DOWN TRAIN."

"The key to my work is to speak to people in their own language. I always harangue shop girls about the counter of life about the good articles they sell and the trash at the bargain sales. I tell railroad engineers about the Up platform to Heaven and the Down train to Hell, and when I blow my whistle they are converted."

"There is nothing surprising in an evangelist travelling about Europe and staying at expensive hotels. I have not had a holiday for fifteen years, so the leading members of my church decided to offer as a gift a free holiday to Palestine to me and my daughter. They have just paid a travel agency to take us two women round according to programme."

£12,000 IN GOLD IN A GARDEN.

BURIED BY A WOMAN. RAG DEALER AND BEAUTY EXPERT.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (the Lord Chancellor—Lord Cave—Lords Parmoor, Wrenbury, Blanesburgh, and Darling) last month heard an appeal of Mrs. Mary Scates, of Sydney—who was present in court and had conducted her own case in the courts below—from a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales dismissing her claim against the executors of her husband's will and finding that earnings of hers she had placed in her husband's hands were gifts to him. Mrs. Scates said that he only held them in trust for her.

The value of the husband's estate was proved to be more than £50,000, £25,000 being real property. In his will he said: "My reason for leaving only £200 to each of my sons is that I acknowledge that whatever property I am possessed of is the result of moneys earned and saved by my present wife, and which she has given me."

The husband was George Scates, a stonemason, who in 1883 emigrated from England, and became, as he acknowledged, through use of Mrs. Scates' earnings, a prosperous speculator in land and houses. Mrs. Scates was born in Tasmania, and it was said could not read. In evidence she said that she had hawked honey, dealt in rags, bones, and bottles, and carried on a laundry until 1897, and thereafter, until 1913, conducted a business in Sydney, first as beauty specialist and then as a clairvoyante, until the police intervened.

She said she had made much of her money by washing for the Navy. At one time she washed 2,000 hammocks a week.

She used to hide her savings in the garden, whence, from a bed of lilies, she dug up one night in her husband's presence, £12,000 in gold, the weight of which was two hundredweight.

"RAGS OF SOVEREIGNS."

The husband failed to lift the box out of the hole, and the wife drew from the box 12 baking powder tins containing sovereigns, and several canvas bags of gold.

When she asked her husband if he would take it to the bank he replied, "They would arrest me for burglary." The husband placed properties in his wife's name to the value of £25,000, and in his will, after a trust for daughters of £2 a week, left the residue of income to his wife.

MESMERISED FOR 30 YEARS.

His executors, the respondents, said that Mrs. Scates claimed to have predicted the war in 1913 with particularity as to dates, and asserted that her husband had her under mesmeric influence for 30 years.

She said she had been given two separate sums of £2,000 each by a stranger, and that she picked up 3,000 bricks dropped from passing carts by which she built a house.

Lord Darling said that he did not understand suggestions of business incapacity in illiterate persons. "Why, there are people in the House of Lords," he said, "who can only use a signet ring."

"That," said Lord Darling to another statement, "reminds me of the epitaph of a man who wrote:

"If only I'd stuck to Epsom salts I shouldn't be lying in these 'ere vaults'."

Lord Darling also observed: It is suggested the testator was acting as trustee for his wife. He was clearly a man of property, because it is in evidence that he kept two women besides his wife. I do not know whether it is suggested that he was keeping them as trustee for his wife.

The hearing was adjourned.

SINGAPORE RUBBER COMPANIES.

The appended information with regard to Dividends is supplied by Messrs. Carroll Bros.:

Bukit Timahs—8% Final making 12% for the year.	
Teluk Ansons—15% Final making 25% for the year.	
New Serendahs—15% Final making 25% for the year.	
Messrs. Carroll Bros. also to report the following sales made to Hongkong:—	
Allenbys	\$ 3.35
Ayer Panas	14.40
Bassetts	1.50
Glensals	3.00
Jerams	1.70
New Serendahs (cum div.)	4.70

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INSPECTION IN THE ARMY.

"Show teeth!" This is the latest medical inspection order in the Army, and when these words are uttered by dentists the teeth of thousands of soldiers will be examined at Aldershot. Men in every unit in the command will undergo a thorough examination of their teeth.

The good condition of soldiers' teeth has been recognised as an important factor in their health, and instructions dealing with the preservation of the teeth and how to clean them are being circulated in the barracks by the Army authorities.

Teeth examinations will be carried out in all units in every military station at home and abroad.



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EXCHANGE NOTES.

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon & Brand of Shanghai in their Exchange report issued on the 7th inst. said:

"Owing to Easter and the holidays incident thereupon, the exchange market has only been open for three days during the week, but in that time speculators have been active, and have bought freely, chiefly yen. It is estimated that during the last two days, they have bought approximately ¥4,000,000. The effect of this has been to weaken the market considerably; there has also been a fair demand from merchants with very little genuine cover offering in the form of export paper. The market, although closing quiet, has an easy undertone and with our plentiful supply of silver and weak advices from Home centres we do not look for much improvement in exchange rates at present."

Shanghai stocks of silver were reported as follows:—

Sycee and bar silver	Ts. 68,859,000
a decrease of	677,000
Chinese and Mexican dollars	68,670,000
a decrease of	1,750,000
Estimated value Ts. 116,301,000 as against Ts. 102,900,000 held at this time last year.	

CHARTERED BANK DIRECTORATE.

The local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China have been advised by the Head Office that Mr. Jasper Bertram Young of Messrs. Edward Boustead & Co., London, and Messrs. Boustead & Co., Ltd., Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., have been elected Directors of this Bank in place of Mr. T. Cuthbertson and Lord George Hamilton, who have resigned their seats on the Board in consequence of ill health.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation D'Extrême-Orient of Saigon in their market report dated April 7th say:—

"Our market is very quiet owing to the stopping of the demand from Shanghai, but prices remain firm."

No demand from Java nor from Japan. Business is difficult with Europe, at such high rates.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to March 31st, 1926, is 322,995,268 tons against 391,811,998 in 1925.

We quote to-day White Saigon rice No. 1 25 per cent. broken round grain: Hongkong \$7.40 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 214 is. per cwt. L.o.b. Saigon; Yens 8.85 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

"White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted Japan quality: Hongkong \$7 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 212 6s. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yens 8.60 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon."

For April/May shipment.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 12th, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,055 buy, 1,060/5 ss.
Do., London	\$214/5 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$214/5 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$230 buy.
Do., O.	\$214/5 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$230 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$230 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$225 buy, 630 ss.
China Fire Insurance	\$150 nom.
North China Insurance	Ts. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$223 buy, 235 ss.
Yangtze Insurance	\$230 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$170 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$350 buy.
H.K. & S. Steamships	\$225 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$24 nom.
Indo-China (Prot.)	\$35 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$40 nom.
Shell Transport	\$70 buy.
Star Ferry	\$62 1/2 sel.
Waterworks	\$15 nom.
Oriental Navigation	\$250 nom.
China Sugar	\$24 buy.
Malayan Sugar	\$14 buy.
Esquimaux	\$24 buy.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$24 buy.
Langkats (combined)	Ts. 24 buy.
Do. (single)	Ts. 12 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Exploration	Ts. 64 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Ts. 7 nom.
Rails	\$5 nom.
Tromm Mines	65/ nom.
Ural Carpians	8/ nom.
H.K. & S. Wharves	\$123 buy, 130 ss.
H.K. & S. Dock	\$30 sel.
Hongkong	Ts. 168 buy.
New Engineering	Ts. 580 buy.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 108 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$10.10 buy, 10 1/2 ss.
Hongkong Land	\$5 sel.
Hongkong Realty (p.p.)	\$5 buy.
H.K. Territorial (p.p.)	\$5 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$154 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$100 nom.
Rail Land	Ts. 104 buy.
Two Cottons	Ts. 230 buy.
Oriental	Ts. 230 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Ts. 58 buy.
Do. (new)	Ts. 27 buy.
Amusements	\$114 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$154 sel.
Do. (old)	\$18 buy.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	Ts. 10 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$21 nom.
Do. (old)	\$15 buy.
Do. (new)	\$11 buy.
China Providents	\$34 sel.
Constructions	\$2 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$30 nom.
Der A. Wing (p.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$64 buy, & ss.
Macao Electric	\$21 nom.
H.K. Development	\$5 ss. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 buy.
Lane Crawford	\$112 sel.
MacIntosh	\$114 nom.
Pak Trams (old)	\$114 buy.
Sinco	\$11 sel.
Tata	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$12 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$10 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$2 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; ss—sales; nom.—nominal.	



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THE CHINESE BANK CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR MESSRS. MOXON & TAYLOR.

C.J. CONSIDERS BANK MANAGER'S EVIDENCE UNRELIABLE.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), gave judgment in the case of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, stockbrokers, Ice House Street, v. the Man Chuen Bank, 181, Queen's Road Central.

The case, it will be recalled, occupied several days in hearing. Messrs. Moxon & Taylor claimed the return of \$37,600 from the defendants, the Man Chuen Bank, claiming that the amount was lent to defendants by them through the agency of Messrs. G. P. and H. A. Lammert.

In delivering judgment, His Lordship said that the plaintiffs in the action were members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, and were suing the defendants, who carried out business as bankers. The plaintiffs claimed the recovery of \$37,600 alleged to be money lent to the defendants by the plaintiffs on June 6th, 1925, together with the interest.

QUESTIONS OF FACT.

Defendants had by their statement of defence denied that it was a loan or that any agreement had been made to pay interest on the amount claimed by the plaintiffs. The questions which arose were, however, questions of fact. Fortunately, the very considerable difficulties which stood in his way of coming to a decision on the evidence given by the witnesses on either side, was not increased by any suggestion of misunderstanding due to differences in language, because the principal witnesses on either side were Chinese.

Another fact clearly established was that the money in question actually came from the plaintiffs and passed into the hands of the defendants. The only dispute was as to whether it reached the hands of defendants in such circumstances as to entitle the plaintiffs to recover the amount from them.

CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

The case for the plaintiffs was that the money reached the defendants through the agency of Messrs. G. P. and H. A. Lammert, who were at that time members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange. The principal witness called on behalf of the plaintiffs was Mr. Chan Wing Fook, who at all material times was the authorised clerk of Messrs. Lammert.

His Lordship gave a brief outline of this witness's evidence. He had stated that Mr. Tsang, the manager of the defendant bank, had asked him to effect the sale of 200 shares for him. Witness failed to do this and then Tsang told him to raise a loan on the strength of the shares. He went to Mr. H. A. Lammert, but was told that the firm could not advance a loan. His evidence in that instance was borne out by Mr. G. P. Lammert, who stated that at the time his firm was not in a financial position to give a loan. Mr. Chan then went to see Mr. Nissim, of the plaintiff firm, and eventually he got \$168 per share, on the understanding that the shares must be bought back at \$192 on July Settlement Day. Defendant willingly accepted those terms.

Mr. Nissim corroborated Mr. Chan as to the conversation which had passed between them, but he was unable to identify Mr. Tsang as having been near them when it took place.

Mr. Chan had also stated that Mr. Cheng Tam Ting, the assistant manager of the defendant bank, handed to him a delivery order for the 200 shares on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Having obtained the shares he took them to Mr. H. A. Lammert, who gave his firm's cheque for the like amount received from Messrs. Moxon & Taylor. This cheque he passed over to the assistant manager of the bank. It was also agreed on both sides that the proceeds found their way into the defendants' hands. Mr. H. A. Lammert had stated that in the transaction, his firm was acting on behalf of the defendants and not as principals.

REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FRONT.

The transaction between Messrs. Lammert and the defendants was evidenced by two documents purporting to be a sale. But Mr. Percy Tester, the Vice-Chairman of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, said that it was customary for a loan to be evidenced by such documents. Counsel for the defence had also held that it was a loan.

Then Mr. Tsang went into the box, and for the first time it was suggested that the transaction between him and Messrs. Lammert was not one of loan, but one of sale and repurchase, the repurchase to take place on July Settlement Day. This was indeed a remarkable change of front.

Continuing to summarise the evidence given at the hearing, His Lordship said that between June 6th and July Settlement Day, owing to the crisis arising out of the strike and boycott, the defendants did not take up the 200 shares at the agreed price, and an interview took place between Mr. Chan and Mr. Tsang. Mr. Chan said that at that interview that the defendant had raised the point that it was a sale and repurchase. Eventually an arrangement was come to whereby the time for carrying the shares was extended to September 28th, the September Settlement Day, at \$192 per share.

Meanwhile on September 8th Messrs. Lammert had filed their petition in bankruptcy, and Mr. S. H. Ross was appointed Special Manager of the Estate. A meeting was later held at the Official Receiver's office, at which the Official Receiver, Messrs. Ross, H. A. Lammert, Chan and Tsang attended. Mr. Lammert and Mr. Chan had stated that at this meeting, the defendant had not disputed his liability to pay, and that the only question discussed was the inability of the defendant to pay, and he asked for three or four months. Repayment was then fixed for November 6th together with interest up to that date. A meeting was held the same day in the office of Mr. H. A. Lammert. A letter setting out Tsang's liability was drafted and translated to him. He objected to the high interest, and Mr. Lammert said that he would go over to plaintiffs' offices and see whether he could induce them to reduce the rate. He returned and stated that Mr. Birkett, a partner in the plaintiff firm, had agreed to reduce the amount of interest, and had fixed it at \$1,504. This amount was inserted in the draft.

AN IMMATERIAL CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE.

There was considerable conflict of evidence between the witnesses for the plaintiff as to how this amount for interest was arrived at, continued His Lordship. But it was immaterial in view of the conclusion he had come to on the other evidence in the case. After that meeting, Mr. Tsang took the letter away and returned with it next day, signing it in the presence of Mr. Chan.

Counsel for the defence had contended that the transaction between his clients and Messrs. Lammert was one of loan between principals; that his clients knew nothing of plaintiffs, and that Messrs. Lammert were never authorised to raise a loan on their behalf, and that consequently there was no privity of contract. He further strenuously argued that the documents put in strongly supported the case for the defence, and that where the evidence for the plaintiff differed from that of the defendants, the latter should be given preference.

MR. TSANG'S EVIDENCE.

His Lordship, continuing, gave a summary of the evidence of the principal witness for the defence, Mr. Tsang Chuen Son. On June 5th defendants thought that they would require \$10,000 to \$20,000 on June 6th to enable them to meet their obligations to the extent of \$30,000 to the Netherlands Bank. Mr. Tsang then asked Mr. Chan to sell 200 shares for him. Mr. Chan informed him by telephone that he could not sell them, but that Messrs. Lammert could give him a loan of money if he needed it. Then Mr. Chan advised him to sell the shares to Messrs. Lammert and re-purchase them at \$192.

Mr. Tsang had emphatically denied that he saw Mr. Chan speaking either to Mr. H. A. Lammert or to Mr. Nissim, or that Chan told him that the plaintiffs were in any way connected with the transaction.

He asserted that the transaction was one of sale and repurchase and that it was not a loan at all. He persisted in his statement, although his attention was drawn to the course adopted by his Counsel as to the nature of the transaction. He persisted in spite of the statement in his declaration of December, made on application for summary judgment in the action, in which he referred to the transaction between Messrs. Lammert and himself as a loan. He persisted in spite of the fact that the same description of the transaction was given in the letter of October 8th acknowledging his indebtedness to Messrs. Lammert. When pressed in cross-examination, he could not explain these discrepancies, but stated that he was much troubled when he made the declaration, and that the letter had not been correctly explained to him at the interview, nor had he had it translated, although he took it away to get advice upon it.

HIS PERSISTENT DENIAL.

"Mr. Tsang is an experienced business man," continued His Lordship, "and I regret to say that I am unable to accept the explanation given by him with regard to these actions. His Counsel frankly admitted that he could not account for Mr. Tsang's persistent denial in the witness-box that the transaction between him and Messrs. Lammert was one of loan. But in my opinion facts were brought out in the course of plaintiffs' case which throw some light on this unexpected change of front."

Continuing, he said that it was clearly proved that there was a transaction between the defendants and Messrs. Lammert on June 6th and that at the time Lammerts owed them sums amounting to \$48,500. On June 6th, the first sum of \$13,000 had actually been due since March 24th. The amount paid by Lammerts to the defendants on June 6th was a loan. If not, the very serious contention would have arisen as to why the defendants did not insist on applying \$13,000 out of the \$37,000 paid to them by Lammerts to clear off the latter's indebtedness. In other words, on June 6th Messrs. Lammert would have made a loan of \$24,000, and pay off their debt of \$13,000 to the defendants, and receive back securities for them.

"This point was repeatedly made against the defendants, and it appears to me that Mr. Tsang's assertion that the transaction was a sale and purchase, was an attempt to get over this difficulty."

EASILY REFUTED.

It was further urged on defendants' behalf, said His Lordship, that the failure of defendants to insist on their right of repayment on June 6th was due to the fact that the securities had fallen in value, and their sale would have entailed a heavy loss on Messrs. Lammert. That point was only to be stated to be refuted.

Counsel for the defence further urged after the inexplicable change of front by Mr. Tsang that it was at least paralleled by what had occurred in the case for the plaintiffs. He drew attention to the affidavit of Mr. S. H. Ross of December 9th, where it was stated that Messrs. Lammert were agents for the plaintiffs. He held that if plaintiffs' case was not actually dishonest, that it was at least open to the gravest suspicion. He (His Lordship) was unable to draw that inference.

Mr. Chan Wing Fook's declarations of December 8th and December 11th were in accord with the evidence he had given in the witness-box.

Mr. Tsang said that Chan had assured him that when defendants' debt became due to Messrs. Lammert, their cross-debt would be taken into consideration, and be set-off. Mr. Chan was supported by Mr. H. A. Lammert who said that nothing was mentioned about this cross-debt, or about set-off. Having regard to the inherent probabilities of the case and the doubt he had expressed with regard to the evidence of Mr. Tsang, he had no hesitation in accepting the version of Mr. Chan and Mr. Lammert as to what actually occurred on June 6th.

THE CUSTOMS AMONGST BROKERS.

Counsel for the defence had also called attention to the manner in which entries in connection with the amount claimed were made in the books of plaintiffs, Messrs. Lammert's and the defendants'. He argued that those entries were more consistent with the case put forward on behalf of his clients than that of the plaintiff. *Prima facie*, that might be so, but there was other evidence showing that loans were entered in this way in brokers' books. The fact that defendants were buying back at a higher rate of interest, and at a figure not obtainable from purchasers in the open market, appeared to bear out the contention raised by the plaintiffs that the transaction was one of loan and not one of sale and repurchase.

THE FINDING.

"The evidence of Mr. Chan," concluded His Lordship, "is in all substantial ways worthy of belief. I cannot rely on the evidence of Mr. Tsang where it is in conflict with that of Mr. Chan, and the part of the evidence of the former on which I can rely bears out the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and therefore my judgment is for the plaintiffs."

"I hold that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover \$37,000, the amount of the loan, and the \$1,504, the agreed interest from June 6th to November 6th and interest at 3 per cent. from November 7th to the present day of judgment."

Mr. Eldon Porter, L.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jeakin (instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ) was for the defendants.

NORTH POINT CRASH.

COLLAPSE OF DERRICK CAUSES COOLIES' DEATHS.

The fall of a derrick and a concrete trough containing mortar lattice work from a steel girder tower at the Netherlands Harbour Works Company's installation at North Point on March 25th, involved the death of two coolies and caused injuries to two others.

The circumstances surrounding their death were investigated yesterday afternoon by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as a Coroner with a jury, at the Central Magistracy.

It appeared from the evidence that the tower is about 120 feet high. Attached to the tower is a derrick which raises a concrete trough, containing mortar material, up to a height of 60 feet. At this point the mortar is mixed in a hopper and passes through slanting troughs to the ground where it forms into moulds. On March 25th, four coolies were working on the trough, when suddenly, a large hook which supported the shafts which attach the derrick to the tower straightened out and the derrick fell, taking with it in its fall the trough and the coolies. On being picked up after their fall of about 60 feet, the coolies were removed to hospital. There it was found that two of them were not badly injured, but the other two received very severe multiple injuries and, despite an operation, died from shock and the injuries—one the same day and one the following day.

REGULAR INSPECTIONS.

Technical evidence was given describing how the derrick and trough were worked, and it was stated that the tower, derrick and its appendages were regularly inspected by the European staff at intervals during each week. When last examined, prior to the collapse, on March 21st, the derrick and everything appertaining to it were in perfect working order. The tower and derrick were first erected in Java in 1901 and used there for 24 years without an accident occurring. In July of last year they were brought to Hongkong and erected, and this was the first accident that had occurred. From time to time worn parts have been replaced following an inspection.

It was stated by the Technical Manager of the Works that the straightening out of the hook must have been due to a small fault. It must have been a very small fault, he said, otherwise it would not have stood the strain it had for so long. There was no extra strain on it on this particular day.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned and the jury recommended that the hook and things of this sort should be inspected daily before being put into use.

AN EXPENSIVE LOVE AFFAIR.

CHINESE CHAUFFEUR WHO BOUGHT A GIRL.

Before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese chauffeur was charged with harbouring a girl, 16 years of age.

Mr. O'Donoghue defended. Mr. B. A. C. North, of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs, who prosecuted, said that the girl became acquainted with the defendant and was given a car ride. They were later discovered by the girl's foster parents, and apparently the case had been settled when defendant gave the girl's foster mother \$100.

Mr. O'Donoghue said that the woman still had the money. He also submitted that it was the girl who planned the renting of the cubicle and the domestic arrangement which followed. The woman was in Court, and His Worship ordered her to hand the money back to defendant. When it was counted the amount was found to be one dollar short.

The defendant was fined \$150.

A SMART CAPTURE.

CHINESE ARRESTED AT POKFULAM.

SENT TO GAOL FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS.

The smart arrest of a Chinese in illegal possession of arms at Pokfulam on Saturday night was mentioned at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when before a Court of two magistrates, Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Major C. Wilton, a Chinese was charged with having possession of a revolver, four rounds of ammunition, and a dagger without a licence.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and it was stated by Inspector Peter Grant that he was seen in company with two other men at Pokfulam on Saturday night, and their movements aroused the suspicion that they were contemplating robbery and they were arrested on that suspicion. The defendant's companions had no weapons on them. Their Worship sentenced defendant to five years' hard labour.

BOMB EXPLOSION ON A JUNK. CANTON ALARMED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton was alarmed by an explosion of a bomb at the Junk anchorage off the West Bund, near Canton Hospital, on the afternoon of April 10th, but no casualties were caused, as no passenger was on board the junk at the time. The junk concerned was one plying between Canton and Heungshan. The explosion was heard quite distinctly in all parts of the city. It has been attributed to pirates who have been demanding tribute from tow-boats and junks.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE KUOMINTANG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton, is reported to be making good progress towards recovery and is being asked to resume office immediately. His opponents however, have been preparing for a special election for chairman, and Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is being mentioned as an aspirant for the post. Mr. Wang himself is said to be desirous of withdrawing on account of ill-health, and members of his family are stated to have asked Shanghai friends to prepare a residence for him there. The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which consists of 36 members, will not meet until May 15th next, and no action concerning the chairmanship will be taken until then. During the absence of Mr. Wang on sick leave, General Tan Yen Kai has been functioning as acting chairman.

CANTON WORKERS' CONFERENCE AND THE BOYCOTT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Workers' Conference of Canton, under the auspices of the Kuomintang, which had been in session since April 1st, has now adjourned. Among the resolutions passed was one favouring an early termination of the "anti-imperialist" boycott on terms advantageous to the strikers. Other resolutions included the stereotyped ones supporting the Kuomintang and the Third International and "damping" imperialism and capitalism.

EVICION OF MANCHUS AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Thirty-two Manchurian families have been evicted from their homes in the former Bannermen district in Canton during the last few days. Their property is to be sold on April 15th, unless they are able to reclaim it by paying the upset prices fixed for their disposal. In the old Manchu Imperial days, grants of public land were made by the first Emperors to Manchu families in Canton.

CANTON AND EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

NO NOTICE TO BE TAKEN OF THE COMMISSION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang in Canton announce that they have "decided to pay no attention to the coming visit of the Chinese and the International Judicial Commissions from Peking." The reason advanced is that the Kuomintang is "fundamentally opposed to unequal treaties and that extraterritorial jurisdiction in China will be abolished by the Chinese in due time without the necessary consent of Foreign Powers."

THE EAST RIVER DISTRICTS. RUMOURS OF MORE TROUBLE DEVELOPING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

There has been considerable military movement in the districts along the East River where shipping is practically at a standstill, but censorship in Canton of the Press and mails prevents much information becoming public. Reports among the Chinese have been current that organized factions opposing the Kuomintang Left Wing in Canton have started active operations against the Canton regime, with the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border districts as supply bases. In the meantime, the officials in Canton are hoarding cash and paying out treasury notes and Central Bank notes, which have a fluctuating value.

SANITARY BOARD.

DR. S. C. HO HEADS POLL AT YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

OBJECTION TO BE LODGED?

The election of a Member to serve on the Sanitary Board took place yesterday afternoon at the Registry, Courts of Justice.

The vacancy was due to the retirement of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C.

The only two nominations received were those of Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio and Dr. S. C. Ho.

Dr. Ozorio, who occupied a seat on the Board for nine years until he resigned last year, was proposed by Mr. C. A. da Roza and seconded by Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios.

Dr. Ho's proposer was Dr. S. F. Lee and his seconder the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall.

In view of the uncertainty as to who is entitled to vote at these elections, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, the Registrar, was interviewed by a *Hongkong Daily Press* representative yesterday morning.

Mr. Nisbet explained that those entitled to vote at these elections comprise all persons included in either of the two lists of jurors and also those who are specially exempt from jury service, provided they do not hold any office or situation of emolument under the Crown. All persons of sound mind who have previously been included in either of the jurors' lists but have been removed therefrom on account of age or infirmity are also entitled to vote.

Voting commenced yesterday shortly after 4 p.m., after the nominations had been read by the Registrar, and continued until 5.30 p.m., when the ballot-box was closed.

A large crowd had assembled in the Registry by 4 p.m. Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. C. D. Melbourne and Mr. J. O'Sullivan were in charge of the voting lists and they received the voting slips. So large was the crowd by 4.15 p.m. that the doors had to be closed until those inside the Registry had handed in their slips.

THE RESULT.

By 5.30 p.m. some 500 would-be voters had not recorded their votes, but Mr. H. A. Nisbet announced that the poll was closed and that no further votes would be taken—an announcement that caused general dissatisfaction.

For some time those who had not been given the opportunity to vote remained in the precincts of the Registry; and the general opinion was that last night's election would not stand.

It will be interesting to watch future developments for the opinion was freely expressed that the officials had no right to refuse to take votes from those who were within the building before the time announced for the poll to be closed.

INADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS.

The authorities may not have expected such a large crowd of voters to attend, but that is immaterial. The fact remains that the arrangements made were far from adequate; and on future occasions it would be as well if the smallest office in the Supreme Court Buildings were not selected for the holding of such elections.

At 6.08 p.m. the result of the poll was announced as follows:

Dr. S. C. Ho	230
Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio	158
Spoilt Papers	16

Total Votes 304

Dr. Ozorio's supporters announced, at the close of proceedings, that a protest would be lodged in due course.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The monthly water return gives the storage in the reservoirs supplying the City as 654 million gallons on April 1st against 1,024 million on the same date last year. The consumption during March this year was 193 million gallons with a restricted supply to the middle of the month and after then a supply in the Rider Main districts, in the public street fountains only. In 1925 the consumption during March was 236 million gallons with a restricted supply. In Kowloon the water in store on April 1st this year was 152 million gallons against 134 million on March 1st and 182 million on April 1st, 1925. The consumption during March, 1925, was 24 million gallons against 33 million during March last year, the supply being restricted during March in both years.

TOO MANY DOGS.

COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON ON RABIES PROBLEM.

MUZZLES AND INOCULATION.

Mr. W. J. E. MacKenzie, M.R.V.C.S., Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, had some interesting things to say on the "dog problem, rabies outbreak, muzzles and inoculation," when interviewed by a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* yesterday.

A suggestion has been made that the muzzles now on sale are of little practical use but Mr. MacKenzie did not agree with this. He stated that the muzzles on sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Hongkong, and by Messrs. Hung Cheung, 88, Nathan Road, Kowloon, had the approval of his department.

When told that 14 out of 15 dogs were seen yesterday morning abroad with the muzzles hanging round their necks, Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that this was due to the muzzles not being sufficiently tightly strapped. He added: "While some dogs are more difficult to fit than others, the main thing is to see that the point of the muzzle is drawn close up to the point of the dog's nose. This will not prevent the animal from lapping water; nor will it prevent it killing fleas on its body. I admit that the muzzle now in use is not the best possible, but a muzzle made of the best steel wire would prove too expensive, as it would have to be imported." Mr. MacKenzie ruled leather muzzles of local make out of court on account of their tendency to stretch after a few days' use.

INOCULATION.

Though no case of rabies has been reported for the past month, the Veterinary Department are not satisfied that all "contracts" have been accounted for.

Questioned as to the efficacy of inoculation, Mr. MacKenzie expressed firm belief in the latest vaccine. He stated that while possibly 40 per cent. of dogs not inoculated might escape infection if bitten by a rabid dog, the percentage in the case of inoculated animals might well be 80.

Compulsory inoculation in his opinion, however, would be of little avail here. Dealing only with a European or an American community a system under which the Police would refuse to issue licenses to anyone who did not produce a certificate of inoculation might be feasible, but he did not consider such a system would work in Hongkong. Last year, it was pointed out, only 3,600 dog licenses were issued, a figure far short of the number of dogs in the Colony.

STRICTER RULES NEEDED.

"With our floating population and unprotected frontier, which could only be closed, by means of a 'rabbit-proof' fence, the problem is far larger than most people realise," said the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

It was admitted that far stricter regulations were necessary before there was any likelihood of the Colony being immune from rabies for any length of time.

Mr. MacKenzie said the present outbreak was most probably due to some dog having been smuggled on to the island.

It must be remembered, however, that in every village on each side of the water there were hundreds of unlicensed dogs, which were "village watchdogs and whose ownership it was impossible to trace."

VETERINARY POLICE.

Mr. MacKenzie was in favour of the license for bitches being raised to \$5 with the idea of preventing the present promiscuous breeding, but he then asked how it was proposed to round up and destroy unlicensed dogs.

Our representative pointed out that when rabies was rife in Perak, F.M.S., some 20 years ago, a fee of \$5 was charged for a license for a bitch and all unlicensed dogs of either sex were rounded up by Veterinary Police, with the aid of the headmen of the villages.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon expressed doubts whether the money would be voted for a force of Veterinary Police, but admitted that if such a force were constituted, it would relieve the Civil Police of certain duties that in other colonies do not fall on their shoulders.

It may be noted that in Perak, not only did the Veterinary Police have full control of dogs, but also undertook the protection of all domestic animals and work similar to that being done here by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TAXING AERATED WATERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Minister of Finance in Canton has not been pleased to accept \$40,000 from the aerated water manufacturers in lieu of a stamp duty ranging from one-half to two cents a bottle. According to a rough estimate in Canton alone some 79,000 gross bottles of aerated water are consumed yearly.

SUMMARY COURT.

JUDGMENT IN FLAT DISPUTE.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood gave judgment in a case in which Mr. J. Brock, sued Mr. H. K. Lee for \$200 in respect of defendant's failure to hand over a flat which he had taken. The claim was for rent and damages in lieu of notice.

It had been contended by the defence at the original hearing that there had been no written contract.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that in his view a contract for a monthly tenancy which contained no further definition of the term of tenancy did not require to be supported by a memorandum in writing. He further pointed out that it was not until the first day that the tenancy agreed on began, that the defendant wrote to the plaintiff claiming the right to repudiate the contract, if on inspection, he could find reason for complaint with regard to the furniture provided. He felt that the claim had been made rather too late to be effective.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$106.45.

Mr. L. D. Turner was for the plaintiff.

ONE-LEGGED BEGGAR.

THE CHARITY OF THE LAW.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a one-legged beggar was charged with begging.

It was stated that defendant had been given assistance from the Poor Box, having been arrested for begging in the streets previously. He was then given money to get a hawker's licence and some stock-in-trade. He had even been deported to Canton, but had returned.

Defendant pleaded that he had lost money as a hawker, and had been forced to return to the streets.

He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Another beggar was fined \$5 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour by Major Wilson at the Central Magistracy.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

D'AGUILAR STREET AGAIN.

What was apparently an attempt at arson occurred at No. 52, D'Aguiar Street, during the week-end. A similar attempt was made in the same street last week, and the method employed was the same.

The proprietor of a small shop on the ground floor found the woodwork of a staircase leading to the floor above threatened by flames from a burning mass of paper. The material which was soaked in oil had been pushed through an aperture, and the wooden partition of the shop was also in danger. With the aid of a police sergeant, who was passing at the time, the flames were put out. No arrests have been made.

JUNK MISSING.

CRAFT LOST SIGHT OF.

A report has been made to the Police by the coxswain of the steam launch *Yen Sang* to the effect that he left Shaukiwan for Shanzun, in Chinese waters, on Saturday with three junks in tow. The junks were heavily laden with stocks of kerosene, and encountering a strong wind in Chinese waters, the coxswain of the launch was forced to cut the junks adrift on the ground safety, the junks being allowed to make their own sail during the storm.

The following day, after taking shelter for the night, the steam launch proceeded to Sauzmoon, where two of the junks were seen, but the third junk has yet to be accounted for.

It is feared that the third junk was either swept out of its course by the storm of Saturday night or has been lost.

A COFFIN OPENED.

SHOCK FOR CONTRABAND SEARCHERS.

On the arrival of a steamer in the harbour on Saturday, two coffins were found on board, and police officers suspected that they concealed contraband.

The larger coffin was opened for examination. After two layers of raitan and a sealed cover of tinlining were removed, a corpse was found inside. The other coffin was unopened.

It was ascertained that the bodies were being conveyed to Waichow for burial, and that the special packing was merely done to conform with the regulations at the port of shipment.

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- " 2.—THE MAGIC PEN
- 3803 { Part 3.—JOURNEY TO JUNGLE TOWN
- " 4.—JUNGLE TOWN JAZZ BAND
- 3804 { Part 5.—THE FAIRY TOYMAN
- " 6.—IN TOYLAND

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Undermentioned, going Home on leave, begs to inform that Mr. LIMAGH has been Appointed LOCAL AGENT of the COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES with effect from the 15th INSTANT.

C. E. MOLLIS,
Acting Agent.

PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of PEAK RESIDENTS will be held at the PEAK CLUB on MONDAY, the 26th APRIL, 1926, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of electing Officers and a General Committee for the current year.

Ladies are Cordially Invited to Attend.

E. B. C. HOBBS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3433]

BASEBALL.

A MEETING of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION and Others interested, will be held in the Office of the American Consulate General (by kind permission) on WEDNESDAY, 14th INST., at 5.15 P.M. to elect Officers and discuss arrangements for the forthcoming season.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3372]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Royal Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 24th APRIL, 1926, at 11 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th APRIL, 1926, to 24th APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3427]

SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., will be held in the Office of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, on TUESDAY, the 27th APRIL, 1926, at 5.15 P.M., to adopt the Accounts for the Year ending the 31st December, 1925, and to elect Officers, etc.

By Order,
P. M. HODGSON,
Secretary.

12th April, 1926. [3415]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1926 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK Noon on SATURDAY, 17th APRIL, 1926. [3424]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN the Goods of ALEXANDER FINDLAY SMITH, Late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 28 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order Limiting Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 30th day of APRIL, 1926.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Underigned by the above Date.

Dated the First day of April, 1926.

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PERFUMERS.

BIRTHS.

CRANFIELD.—At Shanghai, on April 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. CRANFIELD, a son.

FITCH.—At Shanghai, on April 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE A. FITCH, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MULLER-ALLEN.—At Shanghai, on April 18th, GUSTAV MULLER, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Muller, of Burton, Derbyshire, England, to BEATRICE ALICE ALLEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allen, of Brighton.

WEDDING.

The wedding will take place at St. John's Cathedral at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, April 20th, of Mr. S. B. TAN, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Tan Cheng Tuan, of Singapore, to Miss ELIZABETH WONG, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wong, Hongkong.

Friends are invited to be present; also at the reception after the ceremony, at the Chinese Merchants' Club, China Building. [3434]

Hongkong Office: 1a, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13TH, 1926.

PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

One of the most puzzling facts of existence is the varying rate of progress in human knowledge. As we look back along the endless avenue of time which history enables us to see more or less imperfectly, there seem to be sudden swift movements and long pauses of inaction. Anyone who came out to the Far East twenty years ago must then have been quite certain that China would have had, by this date, a vast network of railways and many roads, to say nothing of factories and harbour improvements. The advocates of the Canton-Kowloon Railway were sure that it would be only a few years before the line was linked up with the steel rails that will, perhaps at some distant future, enable goods to be carried overland between Canton and Hankow. Some of the many mining projects talked about during the

period of the past twenty years have seemed to be so good that their development appeared certain. We may be marking time, but the new ideas about machinery and science are spreading throughout China. Large manufacturing firms in Great Britain and America have been greatly disappointed at the poor demand for engineering goods in China. They thought that they would have a wonderful market for machinery of every description. Many have only too good, or too bad, a reason to rue their great optimism; China seems at times determined to remain untouched by impetuous efforts of this kind. The vast millions go on toiling with their primitive appliances just as did their forefathers centuries and ten of centuries ago. The projected railways still remain only schemes; the mines that were to pour out mineral wealth are still untouched; the improvements that are so obvious are not carried out.

It would, however, be foolish to suppose that nothing worthy of record has taken place, only a few days ago Mr. LYON GEORGE in Parliament spoke of Shanghai as a place notable for its great consumption of electricity. Anyone who knew the Canton of twenty years ago, when there was not a wheeled vehicle in the City, will admit that there has been some progress, despite all the trouble and uproar. There are roads and motor-cars in the "City of Rams." There are also numerous workshops with machinery of a type at least fairly modern. Great strides have been made in Hongkong. If the consumption of electricity is not as great in this Colony as in Shanghai we can at least be sure that the Chinese like to use it, even use it extravagantly, when they get the chance. There has been a most remarkable increase in the engineering facilities of the local dockyards. Twenty years ago there was no great establishment at the East end of the harbour. Nobody in this Colony in 1906 then believed that in this year of grace we should pick up wireless messages from England, nor did they venture to suppose that we should see, almost daily, aeroplanes in flight.

One of the most astonishing changes in China has been the almost universal demand for cigarettes and kerosene oil. In the remote villages of the interior, thousands of miles from the sea coast, these pioneer articles from the West are to be found. The habit of smoking cigarettes has spread to all classes and a huge demand for this foreign commodity has been skillfully created by European enterprise. Similarly with sugar refined in factories in Hongkong and Japan. An enormous network of agencies has been built up and although just at present the conditions are difficult, the fact remains that the demand for refined sugar has been created. It is only by taking a long view and remembering the developments that have taken place over

many years that we can base any judgment about the future. We do not wish to underrate the importance of politics, but if there is one lesson to be learnt from a calm survey of progress it is that politicians have delayed, but have never entirely checked, the use of convenient commodities by an intelligent populace. Even the returned Chinese students, who have been so discontented with the condition of China, wish to raise the general standard of living throughout the country. That can only be accomplished by providing more work for artisans and that means, inevitably, more railways, roads, machinery and foreign trade. At any time there may come a great impetus for such schemes. The great difficulty is to tide over the aggravating period of waiting, but in the end those who are ready to supply the demand when it comes will reap rich rewards. Think only of the millions of potential users of wireless sets when broadcasting is done in different Chinese dialects. In the next few years we shall surely see many astonishing changes in China, and in spite of our present anxieties, in the not very distant future there will come the demand for foreign goods to which both Chinese and European traders are eagerly looking forward.

The muzzling order for dogs came into force yesterday.

The dollar again dropped yesterday, the T.T. rate being 2s. 9½d. This is the lowest point reached since May of last year.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Surgeon Commander Geoffrey Palmer, Adshard, of the Royal Naval Hospital, to Miss Olive May Orme, of No. 515, The Peak.

Draft programmes and entry forms for the second extra race meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, to be held on Saturday, May 1st, can now be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries close at noon on Saturday, April 17th.

Mr. R. J. Hunt was elected Acting Secretary of the Hongkong Ex-Active Service Men's Association at an extraordinary general meeting held at the Easna Club during the week-end, in succession to Mr. T. N. MacRynolds, who is proceeding on leave.

A motor-car driven by Captain Cardew, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, knocked down a small Chinese girl on the Shaanwan Road during the week-end. The girl was slightly injured, but her father accepted \$5 compensation, and refused to have her removed to hospital.

Owing to the heavy rain, some landslides occurred during the week-end. At the upper part of Stubbs Road, about thirty feet of the side of the road has subsided, but the road is still available for traffic. Minor landslides have occurred at Mount Kellett Road, Plunkett Road, and Craigmin Road.

All interested in local baseball are invited to attend a meeting of members of the Hongkong Baseball Association to be held at the office of the American Consulate-General to-morrow at 5.15 p.m. The meeting is being held for the purpose of electing officers and to discuss arrangements for the forthcoming season.

The rain of Saturday, Sunday and yesterday has solved the water problem so far as Kowloon is concerned, and as reservoirs are now replenished, the Water Authority has decided to remove the restrictions so far as Kowloon is concerned from to-day. The existing restrictions on the Island will remain in force.

Two persons were bitten by dogs during the week-end. A signalman of the Royal Engineers was bitten by a wolfhound owned by the manager of the A.P.C. installation at Taikotai. The other case was in Kowloon, the victim, a Chinese woman, being sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital. Both dogs were sent to Kennedy Town.

Following the recent big burglary committed at the China Building, a systematic inspection of the place is made each night by detectives. On Sunday night, a detective's suspicions were aroused when he found the floor of the dress-making establishment of Mrs. Weill open. The place was therefore kept under guard until the morning, when Mrs. Weill examined the stock, and found that nothing had been stolen.

The sixth and concluding concert in aid of the St. John's Cathedral Organ Fund will be given to-morrow at 8 p.m. in the Cathedral Hall. The artists who will contribute to the programme are Mrs. Davis (soprano), Mrs. Watt (contralto), Mr. H. Edwin Gardner (tenor) and Mr. Li Chor Chi (baritone) with Mr. F. Mason at the piano. The programme includes selections from the works of Massenet, Handel, Gounod, Hahn, Curran, Kramer, Gilberte, Elgar and Squire.

A recent Plymouth paper reports that the chairman of the Devonport Committee of the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, announced at a meeting at the Royal Sailors' Rest that a remittance of \$117 14s. had been received from H.M.S. Hawkins, flagship of the China Station. The sum was a contribution to the Trust by the Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong in recognition of services rendered by officers and men from the Royal Navy at a fire which occurred at the Hongkong Hotel on January 1st, in the course of which an able seaman from H.M.S. Hawkins lost his life.

Mr. Leroy Webber, American Consul, Amoy, for the last two years is soon leaving the latter port to take up duties at Winnipeg, Canada. Consul Webber is well known and well liked along the South China coast. He was formerly stationed at Hongkong. During the latter part of 1925, he underwent a serious operation and has been in apparent ill-health ever since. His many friends hope that the new surroundings and more vigorous climate will lead to his complete recovery. Consul J. R. Putnam, of Chefoo, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Webber at Amoy.

MISS 1926.

HER MOTHER'S DAUGHTER.

[BY ONE OF THEM.]

There has been some discussion of late in the papers at Home regarding Miss 1926.

Is she a cocktail-drinking girl or not? A certain doctor has made an attack on the "cocktail-drinking and drug-taking modern girl" and there have been some indignant retorts.

The question surely revolves around the type of girl one should take to represent this year. If the Society buttorfly represents her generation then there may be some basis for the strictures of the learned physician. The spoiled children of wealthy families have nothing to do but amuse themselves; the social whirl palls after a time, and they naturally take the first stimulant to hand, usually a Singapore Gin-Sling, from which they quickly learn the rest of the alphabet. But while looking askance at such modern young women we forget that they are their Mothers' Daughters, at whose door the real blame should be laid.

On the other hand, if the thousands of level-headed girls who earn their own living are representative of Miss 1926, it is a very different matter. The business girl is too sensible to turn night into day and indulge in cocktails and other extravagances, for the simple reason that she knows she would lose her job under existing competitive conditions if she became "washed out" or lost any of her vital energy.

But one writer to the Home papers, I noticed, argued that "probably not one girl in ten thousand has ever tasted a cocktail." Oh, dear, that is ridiculous. That correspondent, I think, must have been a very, very good young man from the country. The average girl takes her one cocktail, if asked to do so, as naturally as a cigarette.

It is equally ridiculous to argue that because of a moderate indulgence in cocktails the next generation will be "of miserable physique and of a neurotic type." As a Lady Mayoress remarked, "What about the men? There is a strange silence about their habits." Not very many years ago there was the same outcry against women smoking, merely because hitherto it had been a strictly masculine enjoyment. If cocktails are such poisonous things, as some would have us believe, why can men drink an apparently unlimited supply unencumbered, and to all appearances, unharmed?

Few of the girls in this Colony can be accused of indulging even lightly in the cocktail habit. It may be that, often coming straight out from school, they have not had time to cultivate it, and Hongkong certainly does not encourage such adventures. Cocktails are assuredly an acquired taste, and few Hongkong girls seem to take the trouble to acquire it.

But, after all, if it was the recognised thing to fit every girl for some serious occupation in life, as it is with a boy, there would be even less cocktail-drinking and drug-taking than there is now. The old adage about Satan and "idle hands" still holds good. Thousands of efficient girls work at highly-paid jobs to-day, but thousands still do not. It is generally those who have too much money to spend and too little to do who lower the whole standard of their generation, and cause aspersions to be cast on their sex.

SIR JAMES JAMIESON.

LEAVING BY "EMPERESS" ON FRIDAY.

Sir James Jamieson, the British Consul-General at Canton, is leaving Canton to-morrow (Wednesday) in order to catch the *Empress of Australia* on Friday. He is going home on leave *ad America*. It was suggested previously that Sir James Jamieson's visit to England would be one of business and pleasure combined as his advice on the situation in China would be required by the Foreign Office. It now appears, however, that there will be little time for pleasure if the Foreign Office conferences are to be of long duration for according to present arrangements Sir James expects to be back in Canton at the end of July. This means that his stay in England will not be for more than six weeks.

CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA GOLD.

"TIMES" WARNING TO "UNINFORMED PUBLIC."

LONDON, April 12th.

The *Times* City Notes, commenting on the Panama Corporation prospectus, remarks the work done by the Vendor Company of Central America Exploration Consolidated, Limited, in developing the concessions seems very little for the £1,000,000 shares of the Panama Corporation which Vendors receive. The engineer employed refers to mineral deposits of various kinds, but does not mention the Vendor Company having obtained output. The engineer also states in one area there are no roads, and the country is practically uninhabited.

The *Times* adds "There may be gold in large quantities in Panama," but in their present state, the concessions are obviously more suited to exploitation by a private syndicate of experts than by the general investing and uninformed public. Only investors with money to burn should subscribe to this issue."

MUSSOLINI IN AFRICA.

GIVEN A GREAT RECEPTION AT TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI, April 12th.

Signor Mussolini received a most stirring welcome on landing from the battleship *Caron*. Ships in the Harbour thundered salutes, bands played and troops presented arms.

The Mayor of Tripoli made a cordial speech of welcome in Arabic. Mussolini then, on horseback, reviewed the troops, including the Libyan Eritrean contingents. It was a most imposing spectacle. Mussolini was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowd.

After this Mussolini gave a speech to the crowd in the Central Square, saying their noble and mighty King, Victor Emmanuel, who was blessed by God and loved by all his people, had sent him to Tripoli which is forever Italy's. If the Tripolitans persevered in their obedience to his Lord and master they would be protected by just laws, for the King and the Italian Government desired this land, in which were so many deathless memorials of ancient Rome should be prosperous and happy.

He concluded by calling "Long live the King," and the crowd answered with cheers and cries of "Long live the King" and "Long live Mussolini."

Addressing a large crowd of Fascists later from the balcony of the Governor's residence, Mussolini declared the visit was a demonstration of the might of the Italian nation, which had borne triumphantly the immortal Fuses from Rome to the shores of the African Sea. "Destiny urged us to this country, and nobody can dam the stream of destiny. Above all nobody can break our inflexible will."

11,000 MILES FLIGHT.

BRITISH AIR FORCE AVIATORS REACH CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, April 12th.

The Air Force fliers have arrived here. [A message from Cairo on March 1st, said:—The first stage in the 11,000 miles flight by the Royal Air Force to Cape Town, under the leadership of Wing Commander Pufford, comprising five officers and two mechanics has been completed by their arrival at Asuit from Heliopolis in four Fairey seaplanes fitted with undercarriages instead of floats, each one of which has a Napier Lion 450 h.p. engine. The flight is following the route mapped out by the Royal Air Force at the end of the war, when dense bush and tropical jungles were cleared, and aerodromes established 200 miles apart. The trip and return is expected to occupy ten weeks. There will be no attempts at record breaking.]

THE SPANISH FLIGHT.

ONE MADRID-MANILA AIRMAN MISSING.

BAGHDAD, April 12th.

Two of the Spanish airmen who are flying from Madrid to Manila have arrived. The whereabouts of the third man is at present unknown.

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

FRANCO-SPANISH PEACE CONDITIONS.

PARIS, April 12th.

Preparations for the opening of the Moroccan peace negotiations are rapidly pushing on. M. Painlevé conferred yesterday with Signor Olivani, the head of the Spanish delegation.

The French delegation, headed by General Simon, are to go to Madrid tomorrow with Signor Olivani en route for Ujda, where they are expected on Friday.

It is reported from a native source from Fez that Abd el Krim has ordered his forces to maintain a strict defensive.

According to *Le Matin*, the Franco-Spanish peace conditions include compulsory disarmament of the rebel tribesmen, and supervision of any armed militia maintained by the Riffs in the future, submission to the Sultan, and, if possible, the removal of Abd el Krim from the country with suitable compensation.

FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

AIRSHIP "NORGE" ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

The airship *Norge*, piloted by Major Scott who twice crossed the Atlantic in the *R.34*, landed safely at Pulham at 5.50 this afternoon. He is expected at Spitzbergen on April 20th.

LATER.

The hundreds of groundsmen at Pulham resembled children chasing a derelict air balloon as the *Norge* repeatedly approached the white signal patch on the ground.

It overshoot the mark and had to manoeuvre in wide circles. Occasionally the men seizing the ropes were lifted in the air six or seven feet before releasing their hold and it was over two hours before the airship was secured and shepherded to her hangar.

The *Norge* accomplished her non-stop flight in thirty hours and the fuel would have lasted another eight hours. The engineers are satisfied with the airship's behaviour and ability to perform the Polar trip.

BAGHDAD FLOODS.

CITY'S SITUATION GROWING WORSE HOURLY.

BAGHDAD, April 12th.

Many well-dressed native gentlemen are doing hard manual work for the first time in their lives by joining the remainder of the population to stem the flow of water.

The damage hitherto is £1,000,000, but the situation is hourly growing worse. The flood level is fifteen feet higher than Baghdad, which is being protected by embankments.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

PANIC FOLLOWED BY BIG BANK RUN.

New York, April 12th.

Several banks in Havana experienced runs yesterday, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is reported to be sending \$35,000,000 in currency by special train to Keywest, from which place it will be conveyed to Havana in the Cuban warship, *President Machado*. The Government newspapers are reassuring frantic depositors who are clamouring for their money.

The trouble started in the Marianao suburb of Havana and the news quickly spread, creating a panic among depositors of other banks. Rumours of a moratorium are officially denied. The latest reports say that the panic has spread to the cities of Santa Clara and Santiago.

ANOTHER OIL EXPLOSION.

FIFTY CASUALTIES ON TANKER LOADING PETROL.

New York, April 12th.

A message from Port Arthur, Texas, says that 20 were killed and 30 injured by an explosion on an oil tanker, which was loading ninety thousand gallons of petrol.

OBITUARY.

MR. LUTHER BURBANK.

New York, April 12th.

A message from Cienfuegos, San Francisco, announces the death of Mr. Luther Burbank, the noted naturalist.

[The late Mr. Burbank, who was 77 years old, has been famous for the past 50 years as a naturalist and originator of new fruits and flowers. On his farms he always had as many as 3,000 experiments under way and had growing over 5,000 distinct botanical specimens from all parts of the world. Over a million plants were raised every year for testing purposes. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Hon. Member of the American Plant and Animal Breeders' Association, Special Lecturer at Stanford University, and associated with most of the leading Horticultural and Botanical Societies in the World.]

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

NO REPLY FROM WU PEI-FU.

PEKING, April 12th.

Up to this evening Marshal Wu Pei-fu had not replied to the Kuomintang's invitation to him to come to Peking.

The *coup d'état*, which was evidently engineered without his knowledge, is now seen as a desperate bid for his support on the part of the Kuomintang leaders who are hard pressed on all sides and obviously near the end of their tether.

Prodigious efforts are still being made to secure admittance to the Hupeh fold, and delegates have been sent to Paotingfu to interview General Chin-Yun Ao.

FOUR KILLED IN BOMBING RAID.

PEKING, April 12th.

Four Chinese were killed and nine injured by five bombs dropped by a Chinese Allied aeroplane attempting to demolish the Railway Station.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, chief of the American Asiatic expedition, narrowly escaped injury.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, April 12th.

Lord Southborough has been elected President of the China Association.

NO HOLIDAYS.

With humble admiration, says the *London Daily Telegraph*, we contemplate the physician who has just been telling us that "we ought to be able to work for eleven years instead of eleven months before we need a holiday." These sentiments will not be popular, but they are most impressive. Whatever honour and glory await the man who tells his fellow-creatures what they profoundly dislike must be Dr. Crichton Miller's. But we could wish him a little gentler with us. Great beyond our dreams is his energy and his staying power, but strong as he is, he should be merciful. He should recognise that we have not all his *dura iola*. Some of us are but feeble folk. Some of us in our weakness feel a need of rest, and even of amusement. But he is ruthless. If we are tired our fatigue is not genuine. If we want a month's holiday by the year it is because "we never observe the simple rudiments of good living—healthy exercise and proper rest." While we smart we wonder with a fearful joy what the doctor would say to those dreadful people who take more than a month's holiday out of twelve. But the subject is too painful for levity. We deeply regret that the truth about man's need of holidays was never discovered until in this year of grace it was revealed to Dr. Crichton Miller. It is most unfortunate that in a gross and corrupt love of idleness men have continually been seeking to make feast days and holy days and week-end and vacations. Even such a model of industry as Bob Cratchit liked to have one day off in the year. "If quite convenient, and if only this pernicious system had not been allowed to grow up, if the human race had earlier been taught that it really had no need of holidays, how much simpler, how much more gracious and beautiful life would be. But we fear the revelation has come too late. Not now, not even by Dr. Crichton Miller, will a perverse generation be convinced that it can work eleven years together, "dinners and suppers and sleeping times excepted." So has the evil habit of rest and recreation grown upon us that we are actually convinced it does us good to leave our work while we are perfectly well and go right away from it and forget all about it. We even cheat ourselves into believing that we work the better when we come back. Such are the wild delusions of a corrupt generation, and we fear that even Dr. Crichton Miller's eternal labours will not avail to exorcise them.

ABOLITION OF CLOISTERS IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has decided to abolish the cloisters stating that they no longer attain the objects for which they were established. The monks will be forced to find other employment. The famous cathedral at Leningrad is to be confiscated by the Government, the reason given being that the church authorities were not able to prevent the treasures from being stolen, and the church from being plundered.

MISNOMERS.

The Board of Education, which Lord Gorell described in the House of Lords the other day as "a misnomer," is not the only Government body in that position. The Board of Trade, says a commentator, is equally a constitutional figment. Among its members are the Speaker and the Archbishop of Canterbury, but its last meeting was held in March, 1850. A Board which never met at all was the Local Government Board, which, after forty-eight years of constitutional disintegration, was merged in the Ministry of Health in 1919.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY'S CLAIMS.

CASE FOR BOXER INDEMNITY COMMISSION.

TWO PRACTICAL SCHEMES.

[BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Among the more recent claims for the use of at least a portion of the British Boxer Indemnity, which Lord Willingdon and his Commission are now considering at Shanghai, are those from the College of Agriculture of the South-Eastern University, Nanking. The promotion of Chinese agriculture, however, is not the best use to which the Boxer money could be put, even though it might help to bring about some "mutual benefit to both countries." And yet such claims are bound to occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the Commission for the simple reason that they are advanced by an educational institution which is "purely Chinese."

As yet it is not definitely known in what direction the money will be expended; but there can be no doubt that the remission will be to the mutual advantage of China and Great Britain, and that the claims of education will be duly respected. What appears to be a tragedy in this connection is the manner in which the claims of the Hongkong University have been ignored in China. Indeed, it is safe to assert that in certain quarters our University is still regarded with animosity.

And yet the Hongkong University does not represent British propaganda in any sense; nor is it an institution with any political or religious complexion. Its honesty of purpose, for which no publicity is desired, will always remain as solid as it has been since the foundation of the University. Secondly, it bears for China a silent but sincere goodwill. What China needs most is not scholars but men, and it is on the importance of training men and gentlemen of the type represented by Cardinal Newman that the University emphasises. If the British Boxer Indemnity Commissioners, therefore, really aim at promoting Anglo-Chinese friendship, should they not support an institution which already has that for one of its ideals? Should they not consider rather the ideals and aspirations of an institution than the geographical situation in which it is placed?

On the University's legitimate claim for a portion of the Indemnity, the former Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Brunsyde, wrote at length to the Chairman of the London Consulting Committee, Sir Charles Addis. Since then, however, the authorities have not given up hope in the matter, and now the Faculty of Arts is preparing to put two schemes before the Commission. One of them coincides with the proposal made by H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, at the University Congregation in February last. While the Medical and Engineering Faculties enjoy magnificent financial support, the Faculty of Arts is "growing" under discontent. Both Professor Southill and Dame Anderson have visited the University and seen the Faculty and its deficiencies, and it is hoped that, if a portion of the Boxer money is forthcoming, the two projects outlined by the Faculty of Arts will be given consideration.

The first of the proposals points to the formation of a special Chinese Department to promote a sound and useful study of the Chinese language and literature. This should not be taken to mean that the study of Chinese so far has not been sound or useful, but it certainly suggests that at present the facilities and equipment of the department, if such there is, are painfully inadequate. It is high time, therefore, that the University aimed at providing such a thorough course of Chinese studies as would offer a scope for the student of the Chinese language to help in the solution of the eternal language difficulty which exists even among the Chinese themselves.

The details for the establishment of the special Chinese Department are as yet wanting, but there are certain general considerations which should be of interest to Hongkong's literary community. The Faculty of Arts is quite conscious of the defects of its Chinese Department. So far the teaching of Chinese has been scholarly, but it has also been unscientific. The last shadow of the Classical Academy has vanished, and in its place has been instituted a school of scientific thought. There is no longer a pride in the perfect imitation of a classical masterpiece, but a growing desire to be more logical and precise both in thought and in expression, and to adapt language to the conditions of daily life, while at the same time retaining the essence of "classicalness." One of the greatest problems of literary China is the fact that the written language is not the same as the spoken one; it is much more difficult. Superimposed on this difference is the enormous variety of dialects spoken in China. The "Phonetic System" which consists of splitting characters into their component sounds and reproducing these characters according to the sounds, has failed to achieve the purpose of educating the masses on account of the difficulty of inducing them to learn the Peking dialect upon which the system is based. So that the eternal problem of unifying the language still remains unsolved.

SPECIAL CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

The first of the proposals points to the formation of a special Chinese Department to promote a sound and useful study of the Chinese language and literature. This should not be taken to mean that the study of Chinese so far has not been sound or useful, but it certainly suggests that at present the facilities and equipment of the department, if such there is, are painfully inadequate. It is high time, therefore, that the University aimed at providing such a thorough course of Chinese studies as would offer a scope for the student of the Chinese language to help in the solution of the eternal language difficulty which exists even among the Chinese themselves.

"WA HING" SEIZED.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTING OPIUM.

The *ss. Wa Hing*, a steamer employed on the run between Canton and Wuchow, has been seized by the Canton authorities, who allege that she has been engaged in transporting opium.

The steamer cleared last week from Wuchow with cargo and passengers and was examined near Shihing, a port in the upper region of the West River. It is reported that raw opium was found among the cargo.

It is also reported that four of the small vessels in the Canton Navy have seized a number of small craft near Bocca Tigris. Following a fight of about an hour, the crews who are either smugglers or pirates, left their boats, leaving behind a few casualties, arms, general merchandise, etc.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said: "Depressions are shown to the south of Ishigaki, to the east of the Baitang Channel, and over Tongking. Local forecast: N. W. or variable winds, moderate, variable, showery."

"POPULARISING" THE CHINESE LEAGUE.

Dr. Hu Shih, of the Peking National University, has attempted to unify the dialects by popularising the Chinese language and introducing an extensive element of colloquialism. This "modern language and literature," as it is known, has found innumerable sponsors, and it seems as if this new movement would provide the hope of solving the problem. At any rate, the problem is not altogether an insuperable one, and the special Chinese Department of the Hongkong University, when formed, will join the literary forces and take its due share of responsibility in the task of overcoming it.

The teaching of Chinese in the Peking National University, and, in fact, in most Chinese Universities, is based on modern scientific principles. The same part of the classics that was read for the "Hanlin" Academy would now be studied in a quite different way. In adopting this method of teaching the Chinese language, the Hongkong University will be doing more useful work than it might imagine. Among the students the study and evoke an intelligent interest in the language such might offer scope for research and reform. That it will also offer the Colony in general an opportunity to benefit from the course of Chinese studies.

At the recent meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, H.E. the Governor expressed his intention of sending future Government cadets to study Chinese at the University. The importance, of some knowledge of the Chinese language, and so of the Chinese people, to all in this Colony, cannot be over-emphasised, and there is no place where this knowledge can be acquired better than in our own University. When the teaching of Chinese is carried on in the same way as it is done in the Peking National University, there will be provided a quicker and more practical course of studies than would otherwise be available. In addition to their special work, the cadets may, if they so desire, find a useful supplementary course in the regular lectures by the Faculty, and be able to follow them. Under such conditions, not only the Government cadets, but also members of other services in the Colony may be able to utilise the opportunity.

THE SECOND PROPOSAL. The other proposal is for the establishment of a Chair of Comparative Law and a Law Department. Some years ago, the late Mr. Brayshaw lectured on International Law, and Constitutional History was also taught. But unfortunately these two subjects were, for some unknown reason, dropped, and at present, besides a fragmentary study of Jurisprudence and Political Science, there are practically no legal studies at all. The Law Department now contemplated will aim at providing a specialised course of legal studies leading to the degree of LL.B., which, though not entitling the holder to the privilege of the Bar, will be definitely an academic qualification. The Department will lead to a complete overhauling of the present grouping of studies, and will, in effect, considerably raise the standard of the B.A. course.

Probably the only Law school which exists in China is the Comparative Law School of China, in Shanghai. The efficiency of this School has been doubted. Many realise the need for more well-trained legal men to tackle the multitude of problems confronting China at the present day; but there are scarcely any who ask whether the necessary facilities are available for the training of young men in the legal profession. The great disadvantage from which Chinese students abroad suffer is the wide difference between the conditions of national life abroad and those at home. More often than not, these returned students find their knowledge impracticable. The great advantage, therefore, of training Chinese youths in the University in the legal profession is that while they acquire a knowledge of law possibly just as good as can be obtained in England, they are able, at the same time, to keep themselves in close contact with the varying conditions in China. And there can be few better uses to which the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity could be put, if it aims at the promotion of peace and goodwill between the two peoples, than to the support of the University of Hongkong in realising these two projects.

AN EPIC OF HUNGER.

POWERFUL RUSSIAN INDICTMENT OF BOLSHIEVISM.

The Prague correspondent of a London paper writes:—Imagine that a Bolshevik revolution has broken out in France, that the French Riviera is deserted except for a few remaining inhabitants, who are controlled by red-capped marines and thieving thugs. This is the atmosphere of Ivan Shmelyov's book, "The Sun of the Dead," which has recently been translated into German.

This book, one cannot call it a novel, is one of the most moving that has come out of Soviet Russia since the Revolution. Although it is distinctly anti-Bolshevik, the author does not present a prepared "case" with horrors all complete. His book is the work of an artist; it is a brilliant *tour de force* of pure "presentation." If Knut Hamsun had not already used the title, this book should have been called "Hunger!" For it concerns itself with very little else. These poor people, shut off near some small fishing town on what was once the Russian Riviera, not far from Yalta, in the Crimea, are only concerned about the obtaining of food in some way or other. Their days revolve around the search, their talk is all of it, and the actions of everyone, good and bad, are connected with food, food, food. Hens, chickens, goats, and cows are stolen and eaten in secret. And when the reds come and steal, the inhabitants dare not complain in case worse befall. The author does not indicate exactly what year it is, but one surmises that it takes place some time in the early twenties. For the Bolsheviks are well in the saddle. The book is worth a hundred political pamphlets to the anti-revolutionaries of all countries. For Shmelyov has been quite merciless in revealing how near human beings get to wild animals when revolution and hunger come. And yet there are compensating passages; how noble human beings may become, too. Then there are lovely passages, such as the one describing vividly the sad death of a peacock, which was always strutting round the verandah of a deserted villa with a somewhat dragged tail. The book calls out for an English translation: it is so excellently written.

LORD BALFOUR.

"HANKERING AFTER TENNIS" IN HIS 78th YEAR.

Lord Balfour, who for some weeks has been suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, is reported in the latest home papers as considerably better, and was expected soon to be able to leave for the Riviera.

Lord Balfour's secretary told an inquirer that his condition had given rise to some anxiety for some time. "He is hankering after a game of tennis again," he said, "and has been annoyed at being unfit to make the journey abroad." Lord Balfour is 77.

DIET AND HEALTH.

THE VALUE OF FASTING.

Lecturing for the People's League of Health on "The Nature and Purpose of Food," Professor Leonard Hill said that there was not only no advantage in over-eating, that was, in taking more food of good quality than the fuel value needed, but disadvantage. People were wrong in thinking that they could become strong merely by good feeding. Strength was got by exercise and exposure to sunshine and open air, which promoted appetite and good digestion of food and growth of muscle. Flabbiness, weakness, loss of appetite and disorder of health came from sedentary indoor life in over-warm atmospheres. We should all play games, young and old, and playing fields, all mental and gardens must be provided to secure healthy, happy people. In gardens fresh vegetable foods, rich in vitamins, could be raised, while the exercise of gardening promoted health. Summer time was a great boon in making names and gardening more possible for town workers.

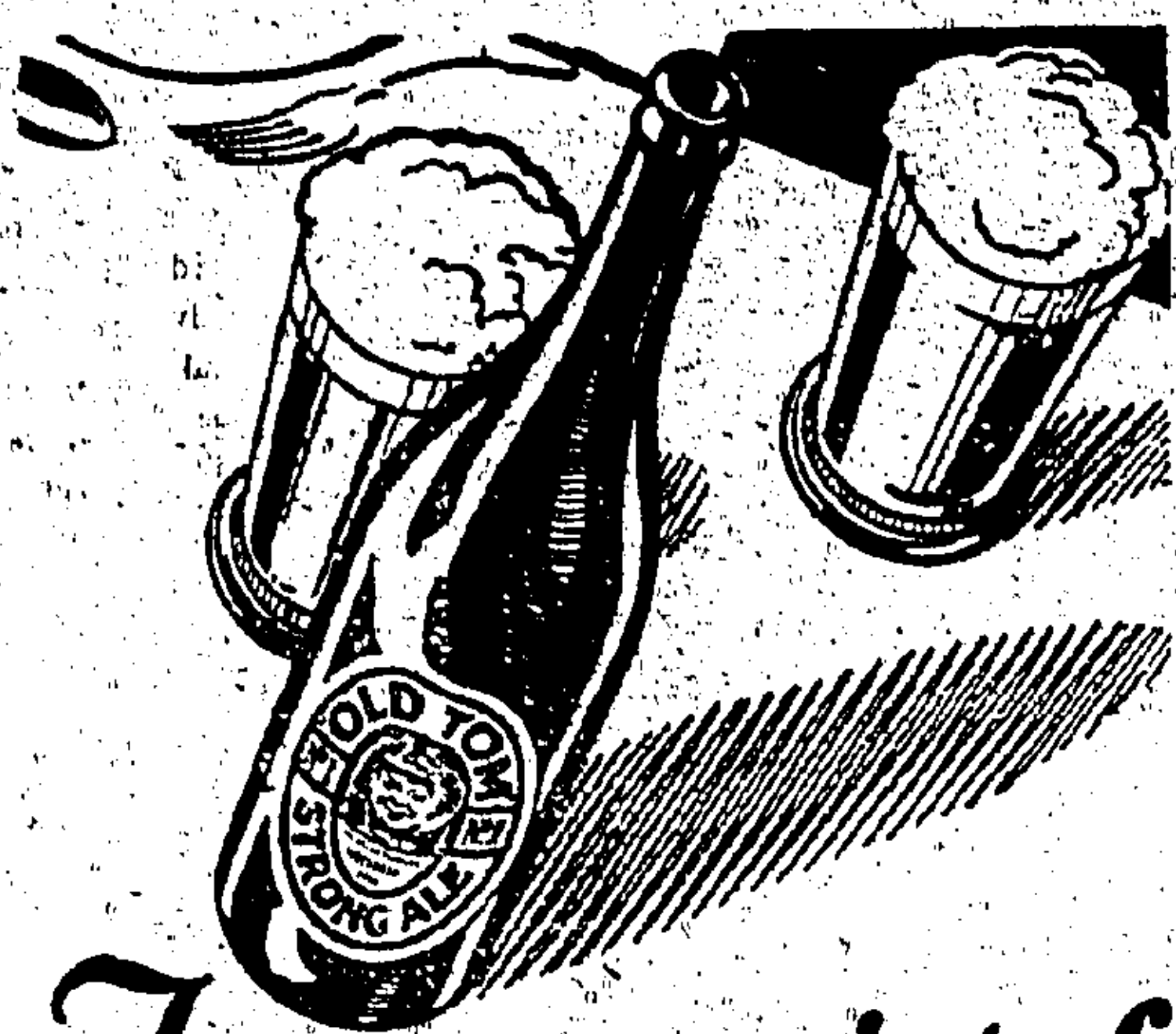
Dr. Hill went on to say that occasional fasting not only did no harm, but good to those who over-eat. Store cattle could be underfed during the winter, and money thus saved, and brought into prime condition in the spring by good feeding. Mice could be kept in excellent condition fasting one, two and even three days a week. It was not necessary then to eat every day, and certainly not four or five meals a day. More people were probably killed off too early by intemperance in eating than by alcoholic intemperance. A man should keep his body fit, and it should be regarded as disgraceful to become fat, gross, and of ill condition. Most of us would be better for being rationed and exercised as a racehorse is rationed and exercised. The following was a suitable diet:—

Breakfast: one egg, bread, jam, butter and fruit, or porridge and milk and fruit.

Dinner: one helping of meat, potatoes and greens, a piece of bread, and a helping of pudding.

For the evening meal: a helping of vegetables flavoured with a very little meat and gravy, or eaten with some fish, or with an egg, fruit or salad with some bread and butter, or cheese, or a milk pudding.

A cup or two of tea or coffee might be added to the morning and evening meals. Beer or wine should only be taken in moderation with meals, and spirits altogether avoided. To eat, say, fish and sausages, or bacon and eggs for breakfast, a meat lunch, afternoon tea with sweet cakes, and then a three or four course dinner in the evening, was too overfed, and invite disturbance of health.



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LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

A few interesting matches have been fixed for to-day and, given favourable weather, some good tennis should be witnessed at the Hongkong Cricket Club ground this afternoon.

OPEN SINGLES.—(3rd Round) Major W. B. Stevenson v. R. E. Tottenham; (3rd Round) T. Akiyama v. H. Lo.

OPEN DOUBLES.—(1st Round) Yew Man Kit and C. W. Cheng v. B. C. Fincher and C. F. Fincher; (2nd Round) R. M. Henderson and A. Brearley v. J. M. de Silva and Y. A. Wahab.

CLUB SINGLES.—G. W. Sewell v. D. J. Valentine.
HANDICAP SINGLES "A."—E. H. J. Larkcom (rec. 1/8) v. H. Owen Hughes (owe 2/8).

LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF LEAGUE MATCHES FOR THIS SEASON.

We have received from the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association a copy of the Tennis League fixtures for this season.

There are three Division in the League this year, and the first matches in each Division will be played on Saturday, April 24th.

The A. Division fixtures will conclude on June 12th, B. Division on July 10th and C. Division on June 28th.

We have been asked to note that Q.M.S. Turner, R.E., desires to arrange friendly matches with "B" teams. The R.E.'s were unfortunately too late to enter a team in the League, and are thus anxious to play friendly matches.

All League matches will be played on the ground of the first-named Club unless mutually arranged otherwise.

All matches are fixed for Saturdays, but the dates may be altered to any other day by mutual arrangement.

Club Secretaries are requested to forward all results to the League Secretary not later than the day after the match is played. No match can be recognised if the result is not notified.

Any player who has, during the season, played twice for an A. League team is ineligible to play in the B. or C. League. Any player having played twice for a B. League team is ineligible for the C. League.

THE FIXTURES.

The fixtures for this season are appended:—

A. DIVISION.

April 24th:—

M.B.K. v. Chinese R.C.
Indian R.C. v. Club de Recreo.
Kowloon C.C. v. University.
United Service R.C. v. Hongkong C.C.

May 1st:—

Chinese R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Indian R.C. v. Hongkong C.C.
Club de Recreo v. University.
United Service R.C. v. M.B.K.

May 8th:—

University v. Chinese R.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Indian R.C.
United Service R.C. v. Club de Recreo.
Hongkong C.C. v. M.B.K.

May 15th:—

Chinese R.C. v. Hongkong C.C.
Indian R.C. v. United Service R.C.
M.B.K. v. University.

May 22nd:—

Hongkong C.C. v. University.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.
Indian R.C. v. M.B.K.
Chinese R.C. v. United Service R.C.

May 29th:—

Club de Recreo v. Chinese R.C.
University v. Indian R.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. United Service R.C.

June 5th:—

Chinese R.C. v. Indian R.C.
M.B.K. v. Kowloon C.C.
University v. United Service R.C.
Hongkong C.C. v. Club de Recreo.

June 12th:—

Club de Recreo v. M.B.K.
Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

B. DIVISION.

April 24th:—

Hongkong C.C. v. United Service R.C.
Club de Recreo v. Indian R.C.
University v. Kowloon C.C.
Chinese R.C. v. M.B.K.

May 1st:—

Kowloon C.C. v. Chinese R.C.
Hongkong C.C. v. Indian R.C.
University v. Club de Recreo.
M.B.K. v. United Service R.C.

May 8th:—

Chinese R.C. v. University.
Indian R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Club de Recreo v. United Service R.C.
M.B.K. v. Civil Service.

May 15th:—

Chinese R.C. v. Chinese R.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Hongkong C.C.
University v. Civil Service.

May 22nd:—

Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower.
Netherlands T.C. v. M.B.K.

May 29th:—

University v. Hongkong C.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreo.
M.B.K. v. Indian R.C.

May 31st:—

Chinese R.C. v. Club de Recreo.
United Service R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Hongkong C.C. v. M.B.K.
Netherlands T.C. v. Indian R.C.

(Continued on next column.)

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SWIRE CHALLENGE CUP.

The thirteenth competition of the Swire Challenge Cup between the staffs of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Taikoo Dockyard, and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., took place on the Taikoo Range, Quarry Bay, on Sunday morning.

The following practices were carried out:—

1. 200 yards, deliberate, 4 ft. Musketry target.
2. 200 yards, snap-shooting, 29 inch Snap-shooting target.
3. 300 yards, snap-shooting, 4 ft. Musketry target.
4. 300 yards, rapid, 4 ft. Musketry target.

The total possible number of points was 110.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there were 15 competitors, and Mr. M. A. Macintosh proved to be the winner, with a net score of 75 which with a handicap of 6 gave him an aggregate of 81.

Mr. K. McLennan secured second place with a total score of 79 (Handicap 4). Mr. N. Drummond was third, his score being 71.

The cup, presented by Mr. G. W. Swire, is a very handsome one of English silver and has to be won three times to become the property of the holder. Each year's winner is presented with a miniature replica and has his name engraved on the cup stand.

Previous winners have been:—Messrs. B. F. Chapman; W. M. Scott (twice), D. Young, W. Budge, H. T. Heath, G. E. Stewart, W. J. Eldridge (twice), and C. H. Summers (twice).

FOOTBALL.

The following have been selected to represent the Club in their league game with Kowloon on Wednesday, the 14th inst., on the Club ground (kick-off at 5.15 p.m. prompt):—Rodger; Summers and Howard; Lyon, Cowie and Watson; Brodie, Smith, Gerrard, McBride and Key.

WISDEN'S.

We have received from the publishers a copy of John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1926. No keen cricketer willingly goes without this handy annual. This makes the 83rd edition of the work, and the information it gives extends this year to nearly 700 pages. It leading contents are the full scores and bowling analysis of all important matches played in 1925; the M.C.C. Tour in Australia and full Test Match Records and Public School Cricket in 1924. There is an interesting article on Jack Hobbs, and an excellent portrait of the famous cricketer, and the Almanack also contains a special memoir of the late Mr. Sydney Parkes, who for the long period of thirty-five years was the editor of "Wisden's". The Almanack is edited now by Mr. C. Stewart Caine.

June 5th:—

Indian R.C. v. Craigengower.
Kowloon C.C. v. M.B.K.
United Service R.C. v. University.
Club de Recreo v. Hongkong C.C.
Netherlands T.C. v. Chinese R.C.

June 12th:—

M.B.K. v. Club de Recreo.
Craigengower v. United Service R.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Hongkong C.C.
Netherlands T.C. v. University.
Civil Service v. Chinese R.C.

June 19th:—

Hongkong C.C. v. Netherlands T.C.
Chinese R.C. v. Indian R.C.
Craigengower v. M.B.K.
Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C.

June 26th:—

Craigengower v. Hongkong C.C.
M.B.K. v. University.
Club de Recreo v. Civil Service.
Netherlands T.C. v. United Service R.C.

July 3rd:—

Netherlands T.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Club de Recreo v. Craigengower.
Civil Service v. Hongkong C.C.
United Service R.C. v. Chinese R.C.
Indian R.C. v. University.

July 10th:—

Craigengower v. University.
Indian R.C. v. Civil Service.
Netherlands T.C. v. Club de Recreo.

C. DIVISION.

April 24th:—

Taikoo v. Craigengower.
Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

May 1st:—

Chinese R.C. v. Hongkong C.C.
Craigengower v. Kowloon C.C.

May 8th:—

Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo.
Hongkong C.C. v. Chinese R.C.

May 15th:—

Taikoo v. Hongkong C.C.
Chinese R.C. v. Craigengower.

May 22nd:—

Chinese R.C. v. Taikoo.
Kowloon C.C. v. Hongkong C.C.

May 29th:—

Craigengower v. Taikoo.
Kowloon C.C. v. Chinese R.C.

June 5th:—

Hongkong C.C. v. Craigengower.
Taikoo v. Kowloon C.C.

June 12th:—

Craigengower v. Chinese R.C.
Hongkong C.C. v. Taikoo.

June 19th:—

Taikoo v. Chinese R.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower.

June 26th:—

Chinese R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Hongkong C.C. v. Craigengower.

OUR "DARK HORSES" FOR THE TESTS.

(By "GOOLLY" IN THE "DAILY MAIL.")

M. A. Noble, perhaps the wisest cricketer captain that the Australians have ever had, has given a warning about England's "dark horses."

Who are they? No one who has played in a Test match against the Australians or who has toured in Australia is likely to take our visitors by surprise, but it is possible to name at least a dozen others who might do so—men like G. T. S. Stevens, Hubert Ashton, C. H. Gibson, K. S. Duleepsinhji, M. D. Lyon, G. O. Allen, G. E. Louden, Hammond, Watson (Lancashire), Larwood, Root, and Geary.

With the exceptions of Ashton, Gibson, and Louden, these players have all matured since the Australians were last here and are largely unknown to them. Root's leg-trap bowling might win a Test match, just as Grimmer's googlies did; Duleepsinhji's quick eyes, which enable him to see the ball so early—and so late—in its flight, might take the edge off the Australian bowling at a critical point.

Some of the Australians know Hubert Ashton and G. H. Gibson very much to their cost, but they do know them as they know Hobbs and Tate. It was largely owing to Ashton's batting and Gibson's bowling—together with Faulkner's 183—that A. C. MacLaren's eleven was the first side to defeat Warwicks' Armstrong's team in that memorable match at Eastbourne four years ago. Each is due home on leave this summer.

George Louden, of Essex, is the sort of fast bowler who can go through any side on his day. G. O. Allen and Larwood are pretty fast, young, and unknown, and if Gilligan is not England's first bowler one of them is likely to be.

Greville Stevens, with his patient, defensive batting, and his mixed bowling; Watson, who bats strongly and bowls good-length medium stuff; and young Hammond, who bats brilliantly and is a splendid field—these are three all-rounders of whom the Australians know next to nothing.

If Strudwick does not come in as wicket-keeper, M. D. Lyon may put on the gloves for England; and if another bowler of the Tate type is wanted the Selection Committee have Geary up their sleeve.

The Australians are bringing only one real unknown with them—S. Everett, a fastish bowler.

AMERICANISING TENDENCIES IN BERLIN.

THE NEW GIRL.

A deputation of the managers of big German stores is being organised, says Berlin correspondent, which, after a prolonged tour, will set about Americanising the big shops of Berlin and the provinces. It will stay a few days in London on its way back and have a look round, as most of the other German deputations have done, but the decision is likely to be in New York's favour. The big German banks have all been reorganised on American methods, where one machine can perform the tabulating and calculating otherwise done by five employees. The great German works are all putting in the wonderful time-saving "conveyor" beloved of Mr. Ford, which brings the tool to the workman and the work to the next hand, piece by piece, so that there is no excuse for anybody to get up and go and look, or even wait, for anything.

The scintillating street signs are coming but slowly on account of the expense, but the traffic of Berlin is complete with the latest devices in signals invented in New York, and which probably act there efficaciously. Changes in trams and motor-buses have not proved particularly successful. Just as the size of the normal national figure proved a stumbling-block when devising seats, so does the time-honoured custom which regards it as not nice for ladies to sit on top prevent new covered-in models from being successful.

The bar with the counter where cocktails are served is still only the resort of the "vulgar" smart. Germans like cocktails at heart as little as they could ever countenance prohibition. But the jazz band, it seems, has come to stay—under American conductors. The quicklunch counter is being tried but it can never become popular in a country where it is perfectly good form for a rich man to take thick pieces of bread and sausage with him to eat in a palatial office. Strange though it is, everything that has to do with tradition in manners and in clothes is still formed on the English model—from "tea and toast" in the very smart hotels to the mixed pickles and Worcester sauce of the "international" restaurant—both the makes of shirts and collars, gloves and mackintoshes, in first-class shops all bear well-known British names.

It is in these things alone that England scores for the most American thing of all is the girl. This is the young, slender, bobbed-haired, cigarette-smoking creature of to-day, who has succeeded the "Backlash" of ancient times. The girl is, in spite of the English dance troupes, on the American plan, not the English; an English girl is still a "Miss" and too fond of sport and sports clothes all day long to be a model for the smartness of cafes, and self-consciously saunters with the dachshund or the Alsatian. She does not drive a car yet, because the family car is still enormously expensive and her parents nervous, but she plays tennis, and spends hours practising the dance which came over here as the "Jimmy" and the Charleston.

CHILD HAD RASH OF PIMPLES

On Arms, Skin Terribly Cracked, Irritation Was Severe. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl had a rash of tiny, white pimples on her arms. The skin was terribly cracked and bleached, and the irritation was so severe that she could not sleep. I had to bandage her arms from shoulders to finger tips, and they were badly inflamed."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after the first treatment there was a great improvement. I purchased more and at the end of two weeks she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. O. Smith, 47, Aubrey Rd., Chelsea, Bristol, Eng.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, keeps the skin fresh, smooth and clear.

Send for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment to the Cuticura Co., 100, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Assist Nature

However robust and strong the constitution there are times when Nature requires assistance in relieving congested parts and restoring normal function.

Nature has no more efficient aid to health than Beecham's Pills.

When the digestive organs refuse to assimilate food; when the liver acts sluggishly; when the kidneys do not properly perform their allotted duties, then is the time to assist nature to restore sound and vigorous health by taking

Beecham's Pills



THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

For the treatment of all skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other conditions. Each bottle contains 100 tablets.

To the Publisher
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

1A, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Please send me this

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

From 1926 to 1927

Addressed as follows:

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"MERIONIS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at the disposal of the
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 12th April.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon,
within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 19th April,
will be subject to Bent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriters on or before the
3rd May, 1926, or they will not be
recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1926. [3430]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., hence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th instant, will be
subject to Bent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriters on or before the
1st May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 17th instant, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3432]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship
"SAARLAND"
having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby notified that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
hence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery
can be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 18th April, 1926,
will be subject to Bent.
All Claims must reach us by 20th April
1926, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged Packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine
Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 17th April,
1926.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JESSEN & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3436]

S.S. "ANGERS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-
SEILLES, etc., in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
with the exception of Optum, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-
loon, whence Delivery may be obtained im-
mediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
Intimation is received from the Consignees
before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 19th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to Bent and Landing Charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
Wednesday, the 21st inst., or they will not be
recognised.
All damaged Packages will be examined on
Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. LIMAGE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3435]

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONGKONG.

FOR APRIL, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN,
EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 13th.....	6.05 a.m.	6.42 p.m.
" 14th.....	" 6.05 "	" 6.43 "
" 15th.....	" 6.04 "	" 6.43 "
" 16th.....	" 6.03 "	" 6.43 "
" 17th.....	" 6.02 "	" 6.44 "
" 18th.....	" 6.01 "	" 6.44 "
" 19th.....	" 6.01 "	" 6.45 "
" 20th.....	" 6.00 "	" 6.46 "
" 21st.....	" 5.59 "	" 6.46 "
" 22nd.....	" 5.58 "	" 6.46 "
" 23rd.....	" 5.58 "	" 6.47 "
" 24th.....	" 5.57 "	" 6.47 "
" 25th.....	" 5.56 "	" 6.47 "
" 26th.....	" 5.55 "	" 6.47 "
" 27th.....	" 5.55 "	" 6.48 "
" 28th.....	" 5.54 "	" 6.48 "
" 29th.....	" 5.53 "	" 6.48 "
" 30th.....	" 5.52 "	" 6.49 "

THE "PROMETHEUS."

21,000-MILE MAIDEN VOYAGE.

While it is not exceptional for a vessel
to make a long non-stop maiden voyage,
the circumstance is worthy of record
when, in a twin-screw ship, not a mo-
ment's involuntary stoppage of either
main engine is experienced in the first
21,000 miles. In the case of the
"Prometheus," which has just completed
her first return voyage to the East, it
may be added that the entire outfit of
machinery worked without a hitch.

She is a Blue Funnel liner and one
of a large number of motor ships built
and building for Messrs. Alfred Holt
& Co., Ltd., Liverpool. She was built
by Scott's and has a length of 425 ft.
between perpendiculars, the beam being
34 ft. 6 ins. and the depth 32 ft. 9 ins.
Two Burmeister and Wain engines of
the latest single-acting type, built at
Copenhagen, are installed for propulsion.
The cylinder bore is 630 mm. and the
stroke 1,000 mm.; the designed output
is about 2,400 h.p. in each engine.

There are one or two points concerning
details which are of particular interest.
For example, the pistons are oil-cooled
and the circuit utilized is the main
forced-lubrication system; however, a
modification has been introduced in the
shape of a valve control, which may be
manipulated so as to give the pistons a
supply of oil at an increased pressure,
the bearing pressure remaining at the
normal figure.

For the first time in any Burmeister
and Wain-engined ship, so far as we are
aware, a special device has been added
to the starting mechanism. Normally,
the two hand levers which are used for
starting purposes carry the motion to the
slide valves which act on the air-starting
mechanism, this operation being wholly
a question of applying sufficient force
to overcome the resistance of the moving
parts. The latest introduction is an air-
service pipe carried to a small box in
which is a pilot or relay valve. All that
is necessary is to move this valve and
the air pressure operates the main slide
valves; actually, therefore, the engine
can be started up on air with two fingers
—one on each lever. No appreciable
pressure is required to give the necessary
motion.

There are three 150 b.h.p. three-cylinder
Burmeister and Wain engines
coupled to dynamos for the generation of
current. A somewhat striking feature of
the layout of the various pumps is that
there is only one plunger-type auxiliary
pump in the machinery space. With this
exception, all the pumps are either cen-
trifugal or gear-type units.

For the supply of oil which is delivered
to the main system feeding the bear-
ings and the oil-cooled pistons there are
two forced-lubrication pumps. In many
cases where this arrangement is adopted
one pump supplies the necessary oil for
both engines, unless the temperature is
at a fairly high level in tropical
latitudes, when it is frequently ex-
pedient to run both pumps in order to
maintain a sufficiently high pressure.
We were interested to learn whilst in-
specting the machinery of the "Prime-
thens" that one pump has carried out
the entire duty at all times, and it has
been unnecessary to bring the second unit
into requisition.

There are also two circulating pumps,
electrically driven, for the main cylinder
jackets and covers. One of these is
capable of discharging the required
quantity, the second pump acting as a
standby. With reference to the fuel sup-
ply, the consumption is about 16 tons of
oil per day. The whole of this fuel is
passed through centrifugal separator
machines before reaching the supply
tanks. There are two De Laval purifiers,
installed in conjunction with a Highlow
electric heater and a pair of Siphert
and Pitt service pumps. The liquid im-
purities are discharged to a tank, and
there is another tank into which the
water drains. The bilge pump draw
direct from this additional tank, so that
none of the water passes into the bilge.
Each engine drives a plunger-type bilge
pump and sanitary pump from a beam
lever attachment.

There are 18 cargo winches (including
four warping winches) having lifts vary-
ing from 2 tons to 8 tons. There is also
a Wilson anchor windlass with a Scott
motor.

The foregoing particulars will serve to
indicate that the "Prometheus" is in
every respect an up-to-date oil-engined
ship operating under British ownership.
Her first round trip to Java has been a
pronounced success, and there is little
doubt that she will continue to render
excellent service to her enterprising
owners.—The Motor Ship.

ENGINEERS AND THE EMPIRE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TRIBUTE.

LESSONS OF HIS TOUR.

The Prince of Wales was the guest of
honour at the annual dinner last month
of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of
which he is an honorary member, held at
the Institution in Great George-street,
Westminster.

The PRINCE OF WALES, in acknowledging
the toast, and giving that of "The In-
stitution of Civil Engineers," expressed
his thanks for the welcome accorded him.
The President (Sir William H. Ellis) had
alluded to him as a sportsman, but they
knew what a sportsman the President
was, as though he (the Prince) sometimes
saw the tops of fencibles, he did bigger
things in seeing the tops of mountains.
(Laughter and cheers.)

ASTONISHING ACHIEVEMENTS.

Proceeding, the Prince said: Before I
ask you to drink the toast of the In-
stitution of Civil Engineers, there are a few
things I should like to say not only about
the Institution itself but also about the
great profession which it represents. I
think I am right in saying that there is
no branch of engineering, other than
purely military engineering, which is not
represented in the corporate membership
of this Institution. It is the oldest en-
gineering society of its kind, and it is, I
believe, recognized by engineers all the
world over as the parent institution of
their calling, though the family of which
it is the head is a large and ever-growing
family. As it may seem to you, I am a
mechanical engineer, a mining
engineer, and a gas engineer, and I am
proud of it. (Cheers.) I am also, gentle-
men, a member of your own Institution,
for which distinction I have never had an
opportunity of thanking you before this
evening. You elected me, if you remem-
ber, seven years ago; since then I have
visited almost every corner of the British
Empire, and I can say in all sincerity
that, having been struck with admiration
not once but many times, by the astonish-
ing achievements of you engineers all over
the earth—and under it too—I do count
even my honorary connection with you
as something of great value to me. When
we estimate the different factors that
have built up the Empire, we think, naturally,
of the sailor, the soldier, the explorer,
or the trader; perhaps we are apt to for-
get the engineer. But nobody who has
studied the life of the Empire, either with
his own eyes or from the writings of
others, can fail to see that without the
engineer the work of all the rest fails to
achieve any permanence. We have a
signal proof of that in our own country,
under our very eyes—or perhaps I ought
to say under our very wheels—the won-
derful roads, built by the Roman en-
gineers, which we still use all over the
country, are for most of us the only every-
day reminder that Britain was under the
Roman rule.

I like to think that our British engineers
have similarly enriched the world with the
monuments of their professional skill—
that profession which your charter so well
describes as "the art of directing the
great sources of power in Nature for the
use and convenience of man." (Cheers.)
The Britishers who see the field of Water-
loo or sail past Cape Trafalgar are natu-
rally thrilled by the spirit of their nation-
ality; but in these days, when the world
is beginning to understand that destruc-
tion is a much finer thing than construc-
tion—(Cheers)—it is just as easy to be
thrilled when you go by the Rocky Moun-
tains, or you go 7,000 ft. below in a mine
in South Africa. It is not only within
our own Empire that the traveller is
forced to admire the record of British
engineers. I recently crossed the Andes
on a line laid out by them. The railway
goes 10,000 ft. high, and was laid out by
British engineers, and when I reached the
Pacific, I found the harbour works of
Valparaiso were in the hands of a British
firm. (Cheers.)

RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY.

So much for construction in the past.
Now may I say something about the big
constructive work, much of which lies
ahead—the reconstruction of British in-
dustry? I need not remind you of the
big share science in general, and the
science of engineering in particular, plays
in this work. The Sennar Dam on the
Nile, which will increase the world's cot-
ton supply enormously, is a striking
example of how engineering and the
development of industry can go hand-in-
hand. Another example is the capital
power-station at Rotham, which I had
the privilege of opening three years ago.
That plant is now supplying the electrical
power to one of the busiest industrial
districts in this country.

I should like also to stress the impor-
tance to us to-day of the development of
what is often called "labour-saving," but
what I would prefer to call "labour-aid-
ing" appliances. (Cheers.) The expres-
sion "labour-saving" is often a mislead-
ing one, because far from such mechanical
inventions lessening the demand for
human labour, they should increase it.
(Cheers.) And they certainly make for
safer, healthier, and more congenial work.
When I was last in the United States I
had the fortune to visit several big in-
dustrial concerns, and I was very much
impressed by the ingenuity of American
engineers in not only designing but ap-
plying such labour-aiding devices. I
know I am not the first, nor the last, to
bring back such impressions from that
great country. The Americans have set
us a very good example in this particu-
lar: their study of those appliances and
their successful development of them seem
to have a great deal to do with their great
industrial efficiency. This Institution—
may I call it the Academy of Engineering
(Cheers)—has done much in the past
towards the training and inspiring of
young engineers for the work that lies
before them. I believe the Institution can
do a great service to the country by
giving special encouragement to this
special branch of engineering, which is
very important.

INTERVIEW WITH EINSTEIN.

"IN LOVE WITH" SCIENCE.

Professor Einstein, who was recently
presented with the medal of the
Royal Astronomical Society for his work
in connection with the theory of re-
lativity, has since been in Paris, where
he attended the meetings of the Society
of Intellectual Co-operation established
under the aegis of the League of Nations.
Professor Einstein is one of the twelve
members of the committee appointed by
the League of Nations.

The Paris correspondent of the London
Observer writes:—

I had the opportunity of a talk with
the famous scientist about the intellec-
tual co-operation of the peoples and
about the aims of the Society. To these
questions Professor Einstein replied:—

"To the question as to what the aim of
this Institution is the reply is at once
easy and difficult. It means that politi-
cal thought is nowadays getting more
and more reconciled to the idea of
friendly relationships. The Institution
of Intellectual Co-operation is the crea-
tion of the League of Nations. Its aim
is intellectual, but its symptomatic im-
portance lies within the field of politics.
Politics do not move according to the
directing forces of the intellect. What-
ever else may influence politics its direct-
ing force is certainly not what is usually
called 'common sense.' The directing
power is, as a rule, composed of 30 per
cent. of practical interests and 70 per
cent. of various emotions and passions.

THE "USE" OF SCIENCE.

"And science?"
"Science has no directing power."
"What, then, is science for?"
"Science is not for anything. At
least not for practical purposes. Much
discussion has taken place whether
science in itself is a blessing or a curse.
There is the example of Japan of not
very many hundred years ago, which
proves that it is quite possible to live
without science. When you fall in love
with a pretty maiden you don't, as a
rule, ask yourself what that is 'good
for.' Similarly, you cannot ask this
question about science."
"Thus you hold that one has to be
in love with science?"
"That is so. The real scientist is the
lover of science."
"Does science make one happy?"
"At any rate, it makes me happy."
"What do you think of humanity? Of
the 'ethical' human being?"
"To this question I have two answers.
I can reply to it as a 'human being,' and
I can reply to it as a scientist. As a
'human being' I am conscious of the
obligations of a 'human being.' But as
a man of science I get rid of those
notions which remind one of certain
things that claim a portion of a man's
life and love."

ERRORS AND RESULTS.

"My theories," said Professor Ein-
stein in reply to further questions,
"They contain errors, but they have pro-
duced some good results, too. But how
am I to talk to you about my theories,
knowing full well that they really hardly
interest you? When I am talking of
'pains' that are 'tormenting' me, it is
merely empty words to you."
"How is one to know where the error
is?"
"To explain this I have to use a
simile. In a carpet you can see, or
rather feel, in some places the faulty
weaving. And you can do this without
being able to say what the fault is. Well,
what is one to do in a case like that?
'Should one undo the whole carpet? Oh,
no. You simply weave anew, utilising
the old motives.'"

"You mean, defend the truth?"
"Truth needs no defending. Nor does
the who has discovered the truth. What
is good and true in the weaving needs
no defence; it defends itself. Again,
what is not true and good is anyhow not
recognised, and thus admits of no de-
fence."
"Are you still lecturing at some
University?"
"Yes, I still lecture sometimes at the
University of Berlin. I am rather fond
of teaching. But I prefer to teach in the
secondary schools, where one knows every
pupil personally. I rather like that."
"Why," he added, "do some people
speak of great men in terms of nation-
ality? They like to call them great
Germans, or great Englishmen?"
"Goethe always protested most vigorously
against being called a 'German.' Great
men are simply 'men'; they are not to
be considered from the point of view of
nationality. Neither should the environ-
ment in which they have been brought up
be taken into account. Great men are
simply born."

No more
Stomach
Troubles

Digestive disorders are due to the presence of harmful acid in the
stomach, creating fermentation, gas and pain. These distressing
conditions may be stopped instantly and further attacks prevented
by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, which neutralises the dangerous
acid the moment it enters the stomach, and thus induces easy,
normal digestion. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the safest, surest
and quickest remedy for indigestion, gastritis and dyspeptic
troubles generally; it is used and recommended by doctors,
hospitals and public alike. It is sold by all chemists and stores
in both powder and tablets.

'BISURATED'
MAGNESIA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.



Look for this symbol on the blue wrapper.
It is there to protect you against fraudulent
imitations.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 13th.	Previous On Date On Data		
	Day	at	at
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.76	29.78	29.73
Temperature ...	66	66	68
Humidity ...	89	85	84
Wind Direction ...	E	E	ESE
Force ...	3	3	3
Weather ...	OD	OD	OR
Rain ...	0.49	0.00	1.72
Highest open-air Temperature on 11th ...	67		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th ...	66		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 13th to 19th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height
Tues.	13	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 46	6 1	3 45	1 8
Wed.	14	10 44	6 1	4 9	1 3
		10 15	6 3	4 17	3 2
Thurs.	15	11 35	5 6	4 54	1 2
		10 45	6 5	4 47	2 6
Fri.	16	11 02	5 0	5 39	1 0
		11 16	6 2	5 13	3 0
Satur.	17	11 32	4 4	6 26	1 4
		11 43	6 4	7 21	3 4
Sun.	18	12 49	4 1	5 54	3 7
		12 23	6 2	8 33	1 9
Mon.	19	No inferior High		10 7	2 0

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia*,
Capt. A. J. Hall, R.N.R., Comman-
der, will leave here for Victoria and
Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Woo-
sung), Kobe and Yokohama at noon on
Friday, April 16th.
The P. & O. s.s. *Delta* left Shanghai
for this port on the 10th inst. at 1 p.m.
and is due here at 2 p.m. to-day.
The P. & O. s.s. *Perim* left Singa-
pore on the 11th inst. at 7 a.m. and is
due here on the 17th inst., about 6 a.m.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

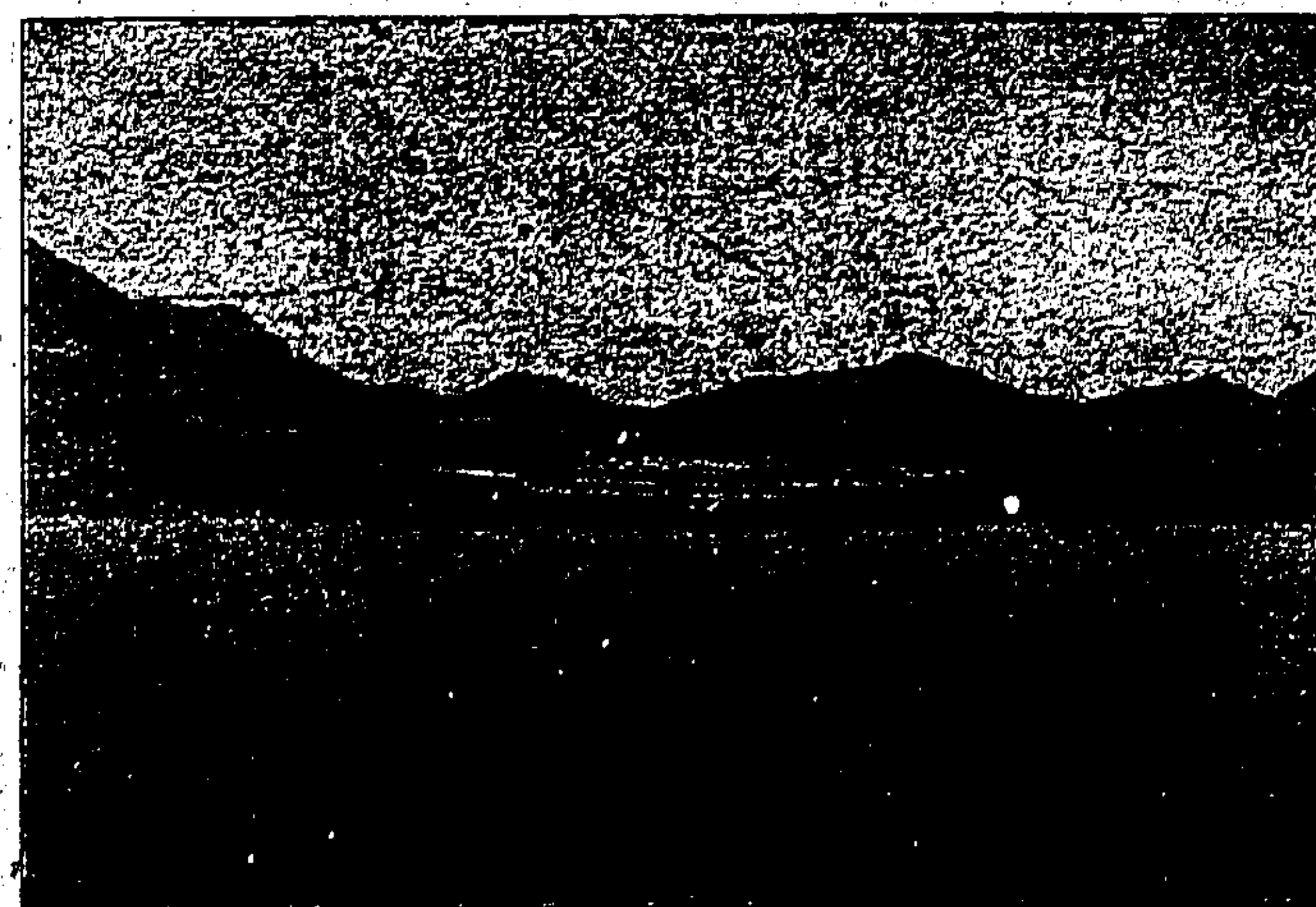
The following vessels are in Dock:—
Kowloon Dock—Passet, Tangistan,
Taikoo, Anyo Maru.
Taikoo Dock—Chinhua, Adna, Kiung-
chow, Taikoo Wanyu.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Purpura.
At Kowloon Bay—Sun On.
At Plover Cove—Pong Tong, Lok
Sun.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 11th.
China Arrow, American str., 5,228 tons, Capt. C. A. Richmond, from Calcutta, which port she left on March 30th, with a full cargo, lying at Lai-chikok—Standard Oil Co.

Derwent, Chinese str., 1,562 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Foochow and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 17—Yue On S.S. Co.

Kohu Maru, Japanese str., 2,007 tons, Capt. U. Okubo, from Bangkok and Saigon, the latter port she left on April 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 121—O.S.K.

Starland, German str., 6,883 tons, Capt. F. Helfert, from Hamburg, which port she left on February 20th, with piece goods, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jobson & Co.

Tone Maru, Japanese str., 2,318 tons, Capt. Y. Saito, from Miike, which port she left on April 8th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 134—M.B.K.

Wahai, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. Hodge, from Shanghai, which port she left April 7th, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—B. & S. Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 6,143 tons, Capt. S. Shibasaki, Seattle, Washington and Shanghai, the latter port she left on April 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

April 12th.
Angers, French str., 3,650 tons, Capt. C. Rigaud, from Marseilles and Saigon, the latter port she left on April 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Fushing, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. E. Field Hock, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 8th, with a general cargo, lying at West Point—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Koyu Maru, Japanese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. T. Miyazaki, from Chofu, which port she left on April 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 134—M.B.K.

President van Buren, American str., 6,195 tons, Capt. Makepeace Bidley, from New York and Shanghai, the former port she left on February 15th and the latter on April 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Sanchuan, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai and Amoy, she left Shanghai on April 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—B. & S.

Typhoon, Dutch str., 3,450 tons, Capt. P. Abba, from Amoy, with a full cargo, lying at buoy No. 121—J.C.F.L.

CLEARANCES.

April 12th.
Angers, for Shanghai.
Balatond, for Takao.
Calcutta, for Manila.
China Arrow, for San Francisco.
Derwent, for Foochow.
Fushing, for Haiphong.
Phonang, for Haiphong.
President van Buren, for Manila.
Starland, for Shanghai.
Sunking, for Amoy.
Sun Kong, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Typhoon, for Singapore.
Wahai, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
Per s.s. Yokohama Maru, on April 11th—Mr. E. Zöllner.
Per s.s. Starland, on April 11th—Mrs. T. M. Ross, Mrs. H. T. Head, Mrs. Meade, Mr. Y. Bridge, Mr. C. A. Goebel, Lt. and Mrs. R. L. Allen.
Per M.M. s.s. Angers, from Marseilles, on April 12th—Mr. P. Lunyap, Mr. Limage, Mr. L. H. Simey, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Soenen, Mr. and Mrs. Chek Kien Chuan, Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Zobel, Mr. S. van Falkenburg, Mr. R. Kugler, Mr. A. E. Clegg, Mr. Cheve Choon Siow, Mr. L. F. Suckkelle, Mr. Lin Ah Pheng, Mr. Zam Ah Chon, Mr. Ng Pak Hoeng, Mr. H. W. Kingston, Mr. M. Lalloy, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Chanviere, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Mr. C. Clover, Mr. H. T. Prins, Mr. K. Hale, Mr. C. C. Everingham, Mr. Chu Hu, Rev. Desvaziere.
Per s.s. President van Buren, on April 12th—For Hongkong: Mrs. Leslie E. Arvidson, Lt. and Mrs. T. T. Craven, Mr. L. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sieman, Miss J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pottier, For Manila: Mr. J. L. Bent, Miss L. M. Gibson, Mrs. J. Grove, Miss A. Leighton, Mr. H. B. Longfellow, Mr. T. Shingo, Mr. F. E. Vilas, Mr. E. N. Waters, Mr. E. E. Waters, Prof. G. C. Wood, For Singapore: Mrs. Edgar Brennan, Mrs. Juanita Corwin and son, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meisicke and child, Miss H. L. Preston, Mr. J. E. Price, Mr. F. B. Ross, Mrs. L. E. Thompson, Mr. P. K. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Patterson, For Colombo: Mrs. John Struthers, For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, For Manila: Mr. C. Miller, Mr. R. A. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Newman, Mr. J. Russell, For Genoa: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Brand and child, For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lanning and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nobbing, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parsons, Mr. Leon Reynaud, Mr. Joan Sukabin, Miss C. Sokabin, For New York: Mr. D. Gudlow, Dr. H. P. Pickard.

DEPARTURES.
Per M.M. s.s. Angers, for Shanghai and Japan, on April 12th—Miss Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mein Astin, Mrs. L. Austin, Mrs. Rabice, Mr. H. A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Reed, Consul Naggar, Mr. H. H. Brightman, Mr. K. F. Prins, Rev. F. A. Lacouzi, Mr. Lie Sie Khing, Mr. K. L. Lung, Mrs. Lung, Miss R. Cheung, Mr. Chow See Poong, Miss Wong See Chan, Miss Chong Sook Ying, Mr. Chow Choon Siew and Mrs. Kwan Tsap Kuo.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed that the number of vessels in harbour at 9 a.m. was 68, of which 32 were British.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday thirteen vessels arrived, viz.—three British, one German, one Dutch, one American, one French, five Japanese and one Chinese. The departures over the same period came to five, these being for the following ports.—For Swatow, one Japanese; for Shanghai, one Japanese; for Saigon, one British; for Singapore, one British; for Kwang Chow Wan, one British. There were only two clearances during this period, one for Shanghai and one for Tientsin.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).
For Hongkong 10,749 tons.
For ports beyond 19,816
Total 30,565

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday).
For Hongkong 6,708 tons.
For ports beyond 23,351
Total 30,059

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 1,225 tons were carried in British vessels, with 9,524 tons of Hongkong cargo in vessels of other nationalities. The heaviest entry made was one of 3,332 tons of coal, the next best being 2,327 tons of general cargo. Of cargo not for Hongkong, all four entries ran into four figures, the heaviest being 7,320 tons and 6,004 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Fushing (British) from Shanghai with 750 tons of general cargo and a small mail.
Starland (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 400 tons of general cargo and mail.
Wahai (British) from Shanghai with 75 tons of general cargo and mail.
Sanchuan (German) from Hamburg and Singapore with 330 tons of general cargo, mail and 7,320 tons for ports beyond.
Typhoon (Dutch) from Amoy with a full cargo for Hongkong, mail and 2,493 tons for ports beyond.
China Arrow (American) from Calcutta with a full cargo.
Angers (French) from Marseilles and Saigon with general cargo and mail.
Yokohama Maru (Japanese) from Seattle and Shanghai with 411 tons of general cargo and mail.
Wahai Maru (Japanese) from Bombay and Singapore with 151 tons of general cargo, mail and 6,004 tons for ports beyond.
Kohu Maru (Japanese) from Bangkok and Saigon with 753 tons of general cargo and 2,325 tons for ports beyond.
Tone Maru (Japanese) from Wakayama and Miike with 5,332 tons of coal.
Koyu Maru (Japanese) from Newchwang and Chofu with 2,327 tons of general cargo.
Derwent (Chinese) from Foochow and Amoy with general cargo and mail.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, included:—

President van Buren (American) from New York and Shanghai with 406 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,711 tons for ports beyond.
Fushing (British) from Shanghai with general cargo and mail.
At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole R.N., the master of an unlicensed fishing junk was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour, for anchoring his junk in the Southern Fairway and causing an obstruction there.
The master of the s.s. Yokohama Maru (Japanese) from Seattle and Shanghai, reported to the harbour office that there was one casualty during the voyage, between Kobe and Nagasaki. The nature of it is not stated in the report.
The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 720, of which the largest entries were 256 and 276.

The R.M.S. Empress of Australia, which is at present at her wharf at Kowloon, will be taken off the run from Vancouver to Hongkong in 1927 for the purpose of proceeding to the Clyde, where she is to be re-engined by the Fairfield Company. The cost for this is estimated at approximately \$1,500,000. While the special geared turbine engines which the liner is equipped at present have proved satisfactory, the speed desired has not been developed, the best maintained being 16.5 knots.

The improved turbines with which the Empress of Australia is to be fitted allow a speed of 18.5 to be easily maintained.

The C. N. Company's s.s. Chekiang was towed into Shanghai last week by the s.s. Tungchow, belonging to the same company, the former having lost her propeller in a northerly gale.

WITHIN CALL.

The following vessels were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong last night:—Paul Leat, Yuenang, President Pierce, President Jackson, Hakozaki Maru, Tjipanas, President Cleveland, Hanai, Huan Maru, Calulu, Maunang Mirapore, Delta, Shantung, President McKinley, Starland, Tjilboet, Benares, Anhai.

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£120 £112 £93 £80
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VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

STEAMERS.	H'kong.	Shanghai.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Vancouver.
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	April 16	April 19	April 22	April 24	May 6
EMPRESS OF ASIA	April 20	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 22	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 23	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 17	June 19	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 2	July 13
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 26
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
April 22	April 24	April 25	April 27
Empress Asia			
Passenger Department:	Tel. C. 752.	Cables: GACANPAC.	
Freight and Express:	Tel. C. 42.	Cables: NAUTILUS.	



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April
SIBERIA MARU (omit Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 4th May
SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th April
BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th May

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th April

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 8th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

TOKIWA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 15th April

MUROBAN MARU ... Friday, 30th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Sunday, 18th April

HAKATA MARU ... Friday, 30th April

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd April

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

CEYLON MARU ... Wednesday, 14th April

DELGOA MARU ... Sunday, 18th April

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th April

NAGANO MARU ... Thursday, 22nd April

For further information, apply to—

Telephone: Central Nos. 292 & 243

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at H'kong, and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	13th Apr., 1926.
AMBOISE	27th Apr., "
ANGEZ	...	12th Mar., 1926	11th May, "
AMAZONE	...	28th Mar., "	25th May, "
D'ARTAGNAN	...	9th Apr., "	8th June, "
ANGKOR	...	23rd Apr., "	22nd June, "
PORTHOS	...	7th May, "	3rd July, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS 1st Class—£ 95. 0d. Od. | B Class 1st Class—£ 83. 0s. 0d.
STRAINS 2nd —£ 63. 0d. Od. | STRAINS 2nd —£ 60. 0s. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

s.s. "YANGTSE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 19th April, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 5, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

HAIPHONG	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday, 13th April, at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 14th April, at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 16th April, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 16th April, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 17th April, at Noon
TSINGTAO via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 21st April, at Noon
KOBE	"HOSANG"	Thursday, 22nd April, at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Saturday, 24th April, at 10 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"LATSANG"	Tuesday, 27th April, at 7 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"SUTSANG"	Tuesday, 27th April, at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 30th April, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel Due Hongkong.

"CARMARTHENSHEIRE" 18th Apr.
"GLENBEG" 29th
"GLENSANDA" 18th May
"GLENARA" 30th

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel Discharges Leaves H'kong.

"GLENSHANE" 4th May.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"CARMARTHENSHEIRE" 1st June
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... May 4th.

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The M/S. "ASIA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 26th April, 1926.

Farther Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Java" ...	25th April	...
M/S. "Africa" ...	7th May	...
M/S. "Malaya" ...	7th June	...
M/S. "Peru" ...	2nd July	...

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S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 27th March.
S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd April.BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WALK & CO., LONDON.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... Second Half April.UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong ... 13th March.
For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.S.S. "CITY OF VALENCIA" ... From Hongkong ... 23rd April.
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £80.
"B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £55.MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" ... From Hongkong ... 24th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 12th May
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May, 1926
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 17th April, 1926
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 15th May, "
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July, "All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALPORE"	5,273	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PERIM"	7,648	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,535	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS"TILAWA" 10,000 25th April Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA" 7,754 2nd May do.**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South):**"ST. ALBANS" 4,800 4th May Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"TANDA" 6,900 1st June Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haikou, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"TALAMBA"	8,500	14th Apr. 7 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	15th Apr. Noon	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	17th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,648	18th Apr. 6 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Apr.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,900	5th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th May	do.
"PADU"	4,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	18th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	16,535	9th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,913	18th Sept.	do.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Thursday, 15th April, 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAI-NING", "HAINING" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th April	8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"YUHU"	On 15th April	10 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 15th April	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUOCHOW"	On 14th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 15th April	7 p.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 16th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, HEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEI CHOW"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 20th April	8 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 20th April	8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT RANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	In Port	23rd April
TAIPING	15th May	23rd May
CHANGTE	16th June	23rd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone: Central 36. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTE.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMI).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. Cd. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. Cd.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "FIUMEL" ... Sails 10th April
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 5th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUMEL" ... Sails 13th May
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta, 20th June
S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th JulyRegular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Apr.
S.S. "DIOMEDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May
S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st MaySteamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD., CANTON

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICE, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, PANAMA-INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCES of YUNNAN and MAOAO.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

WIRELESS SERVICES with Canton and Swatow suspended until further notice.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNCIL in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O. and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Detachable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DAYS
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI...	Pres. McKinley	13th April
SHANGHAI and HONGKONG via SHANGHAI	Paul Loei	13th April
SHANGHAI	Della	13th April
SHANGHAI	Shantung	13th April
SHANGHAI	Yuenang	13th April
SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	13th April
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Kashgar	17th April
Europe via Suez letters & papers London, 18th March, & parcels 11th March	Perin	17th April
SHANGHAI	Mishima Maru	22nd April
AUSTRALIA & MANILA		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DAYS
Haiphong	Wuhu	Tuesday, 13th, 8.30 A.M.
Java via Sourabaya	Tytleboat	11.30 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th May	Paul Loei	Reg. 1.45 P.M.
Amoy & Japan	Talamba	2.30 P.M.
Hainan and Haiphong	Mingwang	Wednesday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Socooie	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	3.30 P.M.
Sandakan	Mauwang	Thursday, 15th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Alirapuri	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Della	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Shantung	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kalgan	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 5th May	Emp. of Australia	Friday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Namwang	Reg. 9.15 A.M.
Amoy & Fochow	Hai Ning	Letters 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Qinhua	Parcels 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th May	Decanha	2.30 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 10th May	Philoteles	Reg. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Suanning	Parcels 3.00 P.M.
Wei Hsi Wei	Kueshao	Letters 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaijo Maru	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May	Rhezanor	Tuesday, 20th, 1.45 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 3rd May	Aki Maru	Reg. 2.48 P.M.
Shanghai	Yaching	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Japan	Hwang	Reg. 9.30 A.M.
		Letters 10.30 A.M.
		Parcels 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

April 13th, 1926.

On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/55
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/57 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	54 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	150 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	150 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	150 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	150 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	117 1/2
On MANILA—On demand	109 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	98
On BATAVIA—On demand	133
On HAIPHONG—On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—On demand	nom.
On HONGKONG—On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$8.63
GOLD LRA, 100 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per c. 5	29 15/16